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Representative Citizens  
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STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1931







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## BROOKS

HENRY BROOKS, the earliest member of this branch of the Brooks family known in this country, came to Wallingford, Connecticut, from Cheshire, England, with his brother John, about 1660.

From 1685 to 1704, their names appear on the list of proprietors of Wallingford, Henry's alone after 1713, — John having, it is thought, removed to Fairfield County.

The town, at least a portion of it, was called Cheshire, (or Cheshire Society). The records show that Henry Brooks married Hannah Blakeley December 21, 1676.

THOMAS BROOKS, the eldest son of Henry and Hannah (Blakeley) Brooks, was born in Cheshire, March 27, 1679.

On March 25, 1702, he married Martha Hotchkiss.

THOMAS BROOKS, second son of Thomas and Martha (Hotchkiss) Brooks, was born in Cheshire February 14, 1706.





## BROOKS

He married Desire Bristol, July 6, 1727, and died November 13, 1748.

SAMUEL BROOKS, fourth son of Thomas and Desire (Bristol) Brooks, was born in Cheshire, April 4, 1738.

He married Ruth Doolittle, January 10, 1760.

It is thought that Samuel Brooks lived, later, with his son Samuel in Bristol, Connecticut, until his death.

REUBEN BROOKS, elder son of Samuel and Ruth (Doolittle) Brooks, was born in Cheshire, October 19, 1763. He lived later in Bristol, Connecticut, and finally in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for many years.

He had an unusual record in the War of the Revolution, having enlisted four times, and served in all nearly three years. In September, 1778, just before his fifteenth birthday, he enlisted from Bristol, Connecticut, for six months; in July, 1779, for three months; in March, 1781, for eleven months; and in April, 1782, for eight months. He was engaged in one battle only, a skirmish at Morris's Point, Connec-





## BROOKS

ticut, and was only a little over twenty when the war and his term of service ended.

He also served in the War of 1812, and some years later was given a pension.

He was long one of the outstanding citizens of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, being Coroner and Justice of the Peace for many years, and one of the incorporators of the famous old First Church.

He was twice married, first to Rocksa Pritchard, who died in 1808, and the following year to Esther Clark, who died in 1843.

Of the twenty-three children by these two marriages, eighteen lived to adult years, and became citizens of upright and worthy character, men and women of substance in their respective communities.

Reuben Brooks died in Pittsfield, October 21, 1843, less than one month after the death of his wife.

SAMUEL DOOLITTLE BROOKS, the third son of Reuben and Esther (Clark) Brooks, was born March 4, 1816, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.





## BROOKS

After the public schools of the day, he, with his friend James Lawton, to whose inspiration and influence he always felt that he owed much of the best in his life, and for whom, in grateful remembrance he named both of his sons, attended Wilton Academy, in Wilton, Connecticut.

Later, Mr. Lawton became a teacher in this Academy, and a tablet honoring his memory was erected there some years ago.

Samuel Brooks taught in a private school in Pittsfield for three years, after completing his work at Wilton, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. H. N. Childs and Dr. Lee of that city, entering, after a few months, the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, from which he was graduated in 1841.

He first practiced in Norwich, New York, whence he removed to Norwich, Massachusetts, where he assumed the practice of Dr. Caleb Stickney who had recently died. Here he remained until 1848, having meanwhile married the daughter of the physician whom he had succeeded. In that year he went to South Hadley, Massachusetts, practicing both among





## BROOKS

the general public and the students of Mount Holyoke Seminary. While there he was the physician of Mary Lyon, the Founder of Mount Holyoke, and attended her during her last illness.

Governor Briggs appointed him Justice of the Peace, and in 1853 he was appointed by Governor Clifford, Superintendent of the State Primary School, which necessitated his removal to Monson, Massachusetts. During the hard times of 1857, many adults were sent to the Institution, but his notable work here was among the children, of whom there were sometimes as many as six hundred. He brought in entirely new methods, encouraging good conduct and inspiring self-respect by kindness rather than force. He was a pioneer in the matter of classification, — the separating of children from adults.

In 1858, he left Monson, owing to political changes, and in September of that year was invited to become the head of the New York Juvenile Asylum in New York City. It was here that he became widely known as an educator and executive. The institution was in poor condition, and the children,





## BROOKS

many of whom were from the roughest classes in New York, were not under good discipline, but he soon gained their confidence, and put matters into efficient operation. The equipment was improved in every way,—the most notable innovation, perhaps, being the installation of a gymnasium,—so far as known the second in the country, the first being at Amherst College. An agent was located in Illinois to secure homes for the children, many of them on farms. This proved to be very successful, and it was one of the pleasures of Dr. Brooks in his later years, to tell of the positions of prominence to which no small number of these children had attained,—one boy, at least, having become Governor of a state.

While in New York, Dr. Brooks had an experience for a short time as surgeon in the Civil War, going down on an urgent call to Manassas Junction, and later to Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1871, owing to the ill health of his wife, he decided to leave the Asylum, and though he was prevailed upon to go as Superintendent and Physician to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,





## BROOKS

he remained only two years, when he returned to Springfield, and again took up the general practice of medicine, being joined by his son Lawton.

Mrs. Brooks died in 1883, and the following year he went to live with his son, with whom he made his home during the rest of his life. After a severe illness in 1891, he practically retired from practice, but maintained a warm interest in all things, together with a remarkable degree of vigor and activity, up to the time of his death, six days before his ninetieth birthday, February 26, 1906.

Dr. Brooks was a pioneer in the development of modern ideas as to the institutional care of children, and his work has been of great value.

He married, July 13, 1843, in Norwich, Massachusetts, Eliza Jane, daughter of Dr. Caleb Howard and Sally (Graves) Stickney, who was born in Norwich, November 24, 1825, and died in Springfield, May 18, 1883.

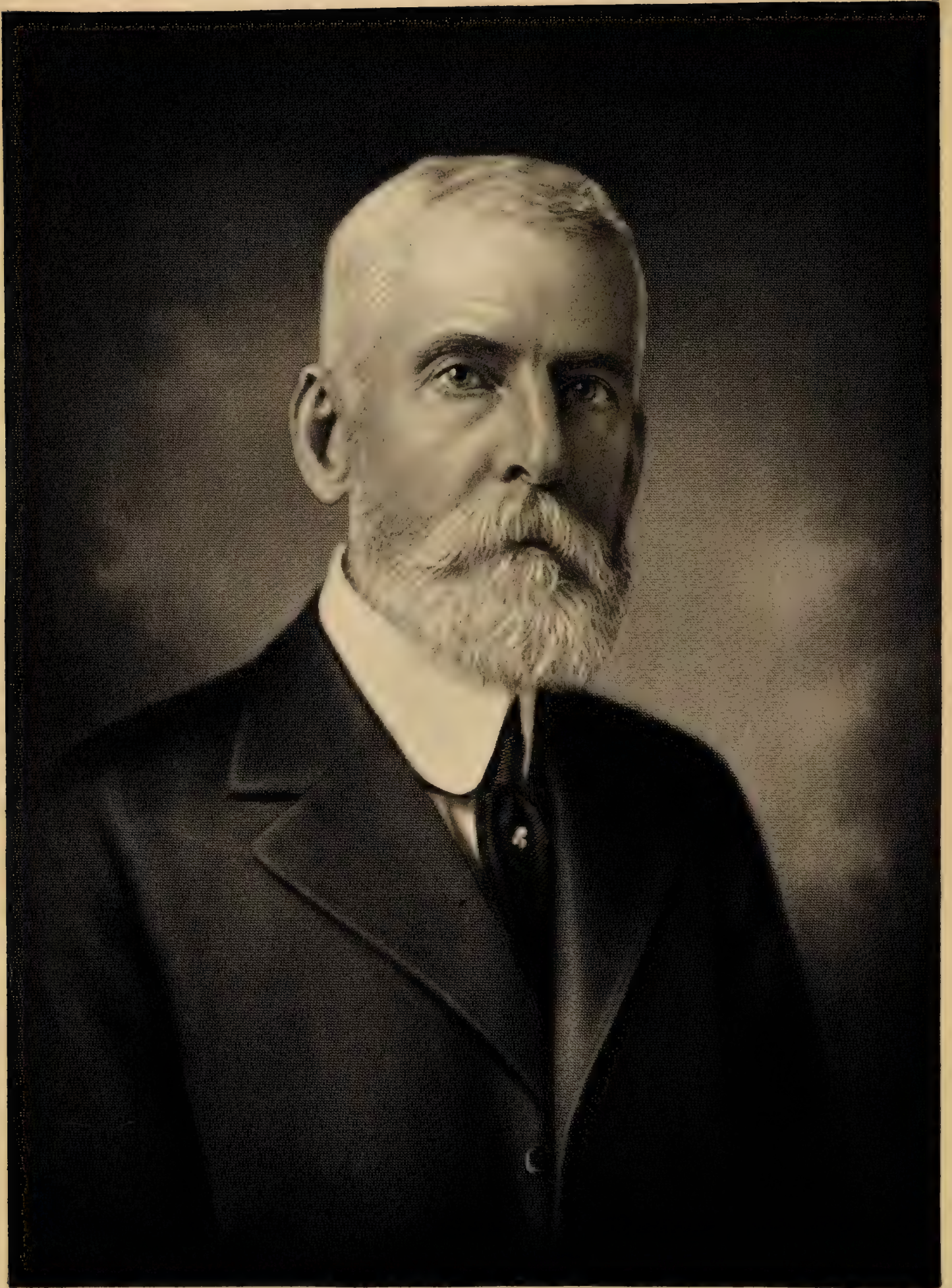
Children: — Moses Lawton, born July 1, 1845, — died April 18, 1846. Lawton Stickney, the sub-











Lawton S. Brooks



## BROOKS

ject of the following pages. Jane Eliza, born March 21, 1853, — died February 25, 1855.

LAWTON STICKNEY BROOKS, the second son of Dr. Samuel D. and Eliza Jane (Stickney) Brooks, was born in Norwich, Massachusetts, August 20, 1847.

His early childhood was passed in South Hadley and Monson, Massachusetts, but as his parents removed to New York City when he was but eleven years of age, his youth was principally spent in that city. Here he attended public and private schools, and later Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated in 1865.

With physicians as father and grandfather, it was perhaps natural that his attention should be attracted and held by the study of medicine, and it is not impossible that his brief experience of the Hospital in Alexandria, when as a mere lad he accompanied his father on the emergency call after the first battle of Bull Run, and according to the latter "spent all his money for oranges for the soldiers", may have had something to do with his decision. Be that as it may, four years later he was graduated at Columbia Uni-



## BROOKS

versity from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having also enjoyed an especial course of instruction from Dr. Henry B. Sands, whose wonderful surgical skill he held in unwavering reverence during his entire life.

After hospital practice, he spent the next two years as Assistant Physician at the New York Juvenile Asylum, and in 1871 made his first European trip, for travel and research, returning in the autumn to settle at Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he engaged in general practice.

When, in 1873, his father decided to leave New York and settle in Springfield, he gave up his Holyoke practice to join him, and this association continued unbroken until the retirement of the latter on account of advancing years.

In 1883-4 he built a pleasant home on Chestnut Street, to which he removed his office,—remaining there until his own retirement.

Here he led a busy life, giving himself unsparingly to the cares of his profession, and building up a large





## BROOKS

and successful practice. In those days, before the multiplication of specialists, no little surgery also fell to his lot, and was always given most minute and careful attention. In everything which he did, he was exceedingly thorough and painstaking, and nothing disturbed him more than careless and superficial work.

For many years he was on the Staff of the Springfield Hospital, both as active Physician and Consultant, serving his turn as President, giving unstinted time and service, and more than one young doctor beginning professional work remembers and appreciates the kindly advice and help of the older physician.

Dr. Brooks was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts and Hampden County Medical Societies, and the Springfield Academy of Medicine, and continued his interest in all professional matters throughout his life.

He was also a member of the Springfield Library Association, the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, the Winthrop Club, and one of the original





## BROOKS

members of the Century Club of Springfield, and also a member of the Petersham Historical Society and of the Petersham Country Club.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution in a very real sense, his own grandfather having served in that War, and also a great-grandfather on his mother's side, so that his application for membership in the Society carried two lines of descent, making him doubly eligible.

He was a communicant of Christ (Episcopal) Church, and for five years a Vestryman.

For forty years after coming to Springfield he continued his practice there, varying the later years by a number of European trips, when he visited various hospitals and met many of the lights of the professional world.

In those days the hours were long and uncertain, and calls at midnight received equal attention with those at mid-day, and the "family physician" received them alike uncomplainingly, rejoiced if he was able to bring relief from pain and suffering. None



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better than he, knew the idiosyncrasies of the families long in his charge, having in some instances cared for three generations in succession, and the continued trust and affectionate regard inspired in return, is not so frequently met in these days of divided allegiance, when the various specialists apportion our anatomy—and their interest—into districts.

He had begun his life-work early, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine before his twenty-second birthday, and after these long years it seemed perhaps wiser to retire while life had still something to offer, rather than to wait until growing feebleness should point the way. Accordingly, after careful deliberation, the first day of May, 1913, saw him closing the door of his office upon his professional life. "I will either practice, or *not* practice," was his decision, and rarely did the pleading of an old patient cause him to break his rule. He would always say to them that it would be better to go to some one in active practice.

The Young Mens' Christian Association had long desired the Chestnut Street location, and with the





## BROOKS

exception of forty feet sold to the Hampden Hotel Association for Hotel Kimball, it was purchased by them, and their commodious building stands on the site of the house, while the extension of Hillman Street crosses the north lawn, where the children at one time picked violets under the windows of St. Paul's Church.

Always a lover of the out-of-doors, after his retirement Doctor Brooks built a summer home among the hills, in Petersham, Massachusetts, and there from season to season he found an outlet for his energy. He took keen interest in all the details of house and gardens, and their beauty today is largely owing to his broad foresight and wise planning.

He spent his winters for the most part in warmer climates, and with his wife passed the time pleasantly, in and about Washington, visiting places of historical interest, later in California, North Carolina, and gradually going further and further south until he found in Florida the goal of his winter travel, and spent practically the last ten seasons in that state. He enjoyed golf, and spent much time in long, leisurely





## BROOKS

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walks. His last trip to Miami was made by motor, in 1928-9, when he was past eighty, and was much enjoyed.

A quiet man, with a reserve almost amounting to shyness in his earlier years, he was exceedingly observing, and had collected a great fund of general information, to which he was constantly adding. He possessed great natural refinement, and his simple, straight-forward manner was that of a gentleman of the old school, courteous to rich and poor alike.

In person he was tall and slender,—of dignified carriage. His expression was naturally serious, but his sense of humor often brought a contagious twinkle to his eye, and his smile was of unusual sweetness.

He loved good music,—good books,—and the best and highest things in life, while his good judgment and strict, old-fashioned integrity in business matters gave his opinions especial weight, and the esteem and respect of all.

One sentence, from a letter written by a friend



## BROOKS

since his death, sums up his general characteristics so clearly, that it is given here.

“To me, who knew him only in late years when his life’s principal activities and achievements were well-nigh over, he was so modest and simple-hearted, so courtly and considerate of others, that I will ever think of him as belonging to the high rank of Christian gentleman, and be grateful that he was my friend.”

His last year was one of gradual, and at first almost imperceptible, decline, and on the morning of April 26, 1930, he “lifted the curtain and passed on”, in the eighty-third year of his age, and less than a month before the fifty-second anniversary of his marriage.

Dr. Lawton Stickney Brooks was married in Pilgrim Church, Providence, Rhode Island, on May 22, 1878, to Annie Laurie, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas and Ellen A. (Ellis) Laurie, who was born in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 23, 1857.

Their only child, Edith Laurie, was born in Springfield, April 24, 1879, and married Harcourt Wesson Bull of that city, October 21, 1903.





## BROOKS

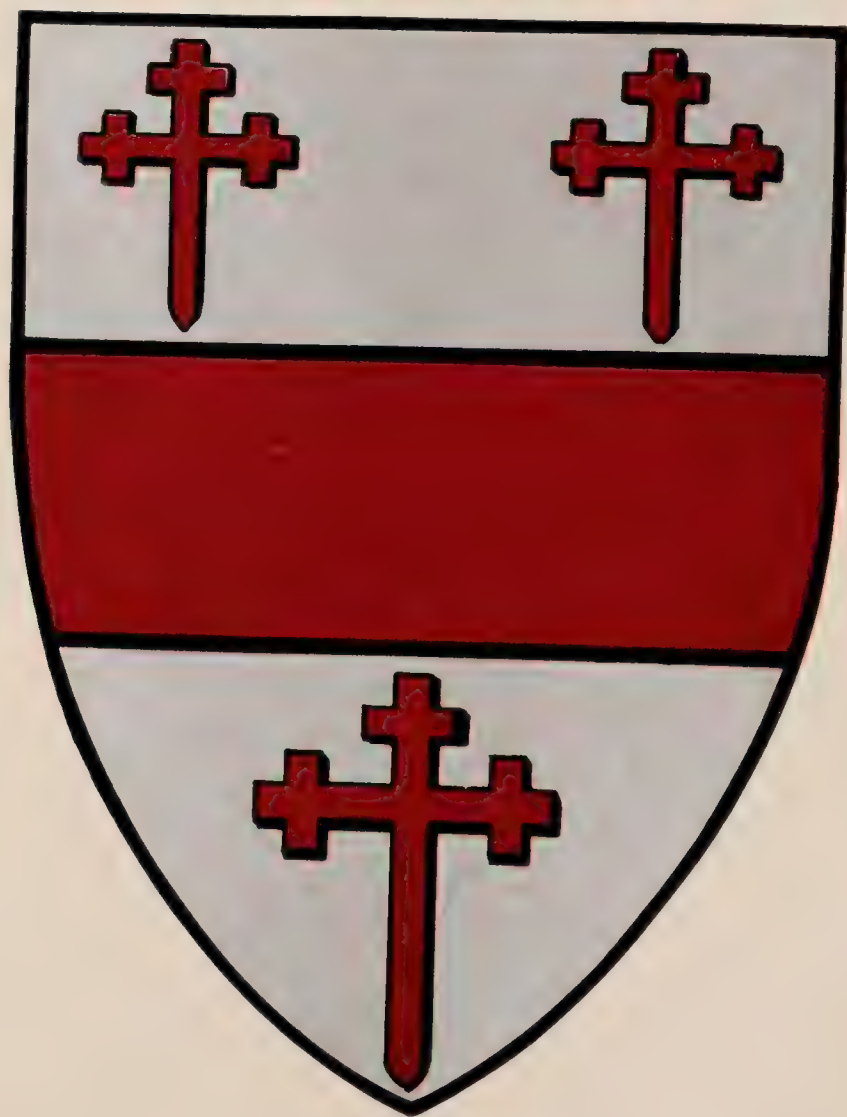
Children: Harcourt Wesson, Jr., born September 25, 1904; Jean Inglis, born April 5, 1906; Dana Lawton, born September 13, 1907; Barbara Laurie, born December 21, 1909; Malcolm Stirling, born January 11, 1914.











Crane


*Arms:* Argent, a fesse between three crosses crosslet  
fitchee gules.

*Crest:* A crane proper.





## CRANE

 THE general use of surnames did not become common until the thirteenth century. Previous to that period, it was customary to designate the trade or occupation by use of a sign, such as different species of birds, and animals and other pictorial forms.

When the use of a surname became imperative many of the families who had such signs to indicate their business, retained them as a cognomen. Thus the name of Crane was acquired from the sign-name of the bird. The earliest record of this patronymic is found in the Hundred Rolls in 1272, in which year it was written as "de Crance". Other forms were: Crane, Craine, Crain, Crayn.

HENRY CRANE, the founder of this branch of the Crane family in America, was a native of England, where he was born about 1621. He died in Milton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1709. He was one of the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, locating in that part which was later set off as the town of Milton. There is preserved in the Massachusetts





## CRANE

Archives, an autograph letter of Henry Crane, dated May 7, 1677, which is written in a fine hand. He was a large landholder and one of the foremost men of Milton.

He was a frequent holder of public office and was one of the trustees of the first meeting-house built in Milton. In 1679, 1680 and 1681, he served as selectman. He married Tabitha Kinsley, daughter of Elder Stephen Kinsley, her death occurred after 1681.

EBENEZER CRANE, son of Henry and Tabitha (Kinsley) Crane, was born in England, August 6, 1665. He was a member of the company that went to Quebec with the expedition of Sir William Phipps during the summer of 1690, under the command of Colonel John Withington. Of the original company of seventy-five men, only twenty-nine returned, Ebenezer Crane being among them. In recompense for service rendered in this war, he was given lands in the northern part of Worcester County, Massachusetts, which section is known at the present time as Ashburnham. He married November 13, 1689, Mary Tolman, who was born November 26, 1671,



## CRANE

daughter of Thomas Jr. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Tolman.

THOMAS CRANE, son of Ebenezer Crane and Mary (Tolman) Crane, was born May 12, 1710, in Braintree, Massachusetts. He married January 13, 1732, Deborah Owen, who was born in Braintree, May 9, 1715, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Parmenter) Owen. They were both admitted to the Braintree Church in August, 1732.

JOSEPH CRANE, son of Thomas and Deborah (Owen) Crane, was born September 11, 1737, and died in 1810. He made his home in Braintree, and by occupation was a cordwainer, the old word for our present day shoemaker. He was the father of seven children, when the Revolutionary War began, but this fact did not prevent him from immediately coming to the support of his country. He served in Captain Silas Weld's Company, in Colonel Heath's Regiment, April 28, 1775; was appointed Sergeant in Captain Weld's Company, Colonel Edward Phinney's Battalion, and was reported as sick in barracks at Fort George, December 8, 1776; he marched under





## CRANE

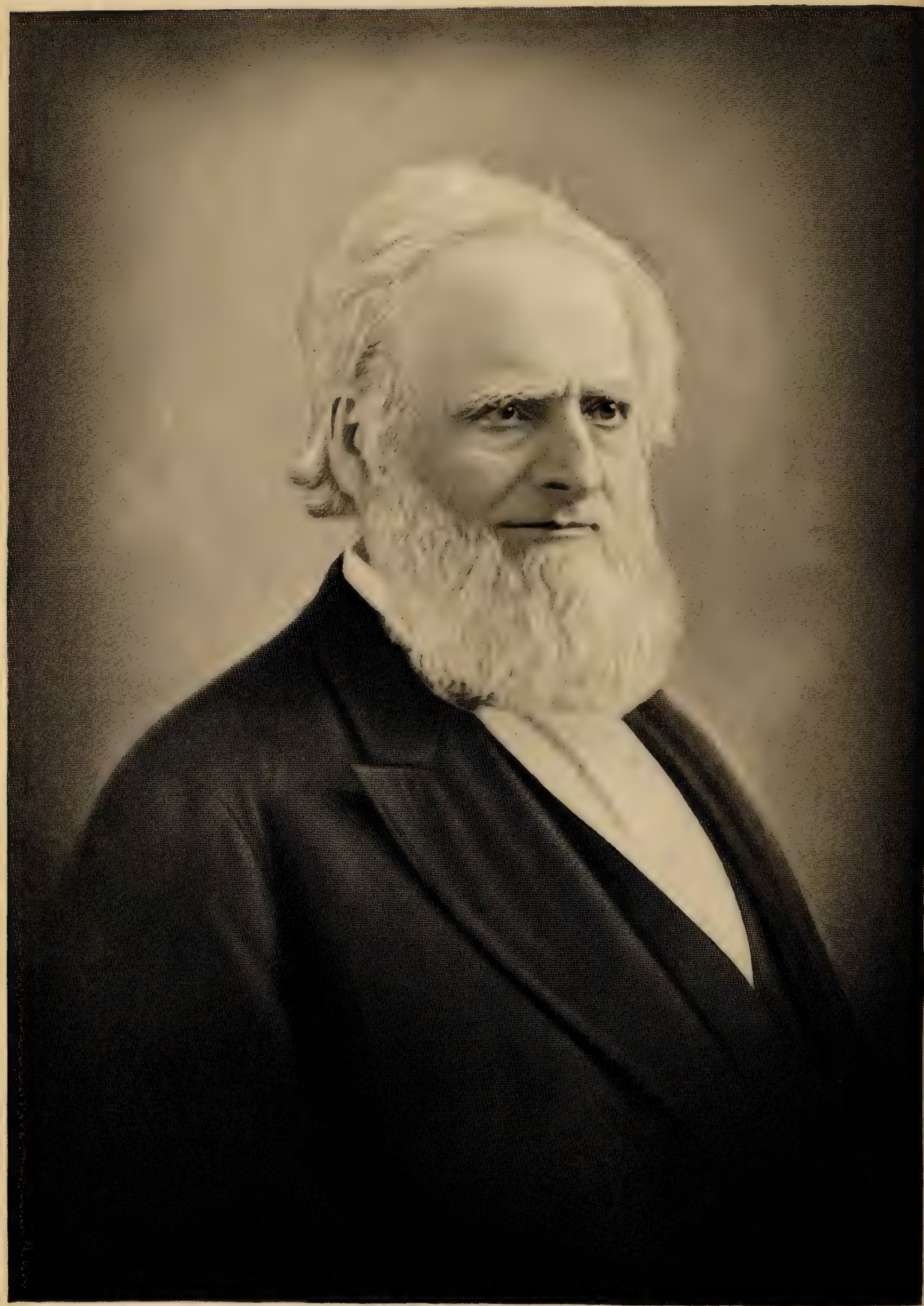
Captain Aaron Smith in Colonel Gill's Regiment, August 15, 1776, to reenforce the Northern Army, and served until November 29, 1777; he was engaged December 20, 1777, in Captain Thomas Nash's Company, Major Edward Proctor's detachment for guard in Massachusetts, and was at Fort Hill in Boston; served two months, ten days; engaged under Captain Ebenezer Everett in Colonel McIntoshe's Regiment in the expedition to Rhode Island, August 1, and was discharged September 14, 1778; he served at Cambridge from April 2 to July 3, 1778, under Captain Benjamin Lapham, in Colonel Jonathan Reed's Regiment; he enlisted October 6, 1778, marched twelve miles from home and served two months and twenty-seven days under Captain Abel Richards in Captain Jonathan Cogswell's Regiment. Joseph Crane married December 20, 1757, Mary Savil, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Blanchard) Savil, who was born November 24, 1739, and died August 1, 1809.

THOMAS CRANE, son of Joseph and Mary (Savil) Crane, was born in May, 1770, and died September









Thos Crane



## CRANE

25, 1818. Soon after the year of his marriage, 1796, he removed to George's Island in Boston Harbor, now Governor's Island, Fort Warren, where he lived until 1810. In the latter year, he purchased a farm near the home of his childhood on Quincy Point in "Old Fields" where there is a stream still called "Crane's Brook". His farm was admirably located and Mr. Crane was a thrifty and industrious agriculturist. His death occurred when he was fifty years of age and during his short span of life he acquired considerable wealth and property. He married November 6, 1796, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Spear) Baxter, who was born at Braintree, in 1771, and died August 19, 1824.

THOMAS CRANE, son of Thomas and Sarah (Baxter) Crane, was born on George's Island, October 18, 1803, and died in New York City, April 1, 1875.

The story of the life history of Thomas Crane is filled with inspiration to the youth who may wish to better himself and his conditions and who feels that he is hampered through lack of education or means.





## CRANE

Thomas Crane was brought up on his father's farm on George's Island, where he helped with the farm duties and daily grew stronger physically and mentally. His days at school were limited but this did not prevent him from continual study. He carefully and painstakingly made a book of problems for himself and worked out their solutions. This book is now one of the cherished possessions of his descendants. He was a small boy when the family removed to Quincy Point and only fifteen years old when his father died. It became necessary that he find some form of employment and being accustomed to outdoor work he turned to the granite quarries which were then flourishing in Quincy.

His bright mind told him, that to master one trade or occupation thoroughly, would be laying the proper foundation for future success, and accordingly, he determined to learn the trade of stone cutter, in which he soon became proficient.

In 1829, he removed to New York City to find better and wider opportunities in his work. This step was not taken hastily, but had been well thought





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out and planned over a period of several months. He obtained work in a stone yard, and his superior ability at once became apparent to his fellow workmen. Together they bought a stone yard, but his talents speedily carried him beyond his associates, who could not appreciate his advanced ideas and in less than a year he became the sole proprietor of the whole yard. Gradually his reputation as a business man became known and large contracts were awarded him. He furnished the granite for the 42d Street Distributing Reservoir, the New York Custom House, St. John's Freight Depot, and the Grand Central Depot. Through this public construction work, Mr. Crane became familiar with the city and he bought lands where his keen mind foresaw its spread. Through his dealings in real estate, his capital increased rapidly and placed him in the ranks of the city's foremost successful and influential men.

Despite his increasing success, Mr. Crane did not lose sight of the other side of life. From his boyhood days in Quincy he had found an outlet for his deeply religious nature in the teachings of the Universalist Church.



## CRANE

The nearest place where he could hear the discourses that were in sympathy with his conceptions was the church on School Street, in Boston, where the Rev. Hosea Ballou weekly stirred his adherents with his hearty, lively enunciation of his humane precepts. This church was some nine miles distant, and there was no public conveyance between the two towns at that early period. This did not deter Thomas Crane. Each Sabbath he quietly walked these nine miles, and then, when the day was ended, had this long distance to cover before he could return to his weekly labors.

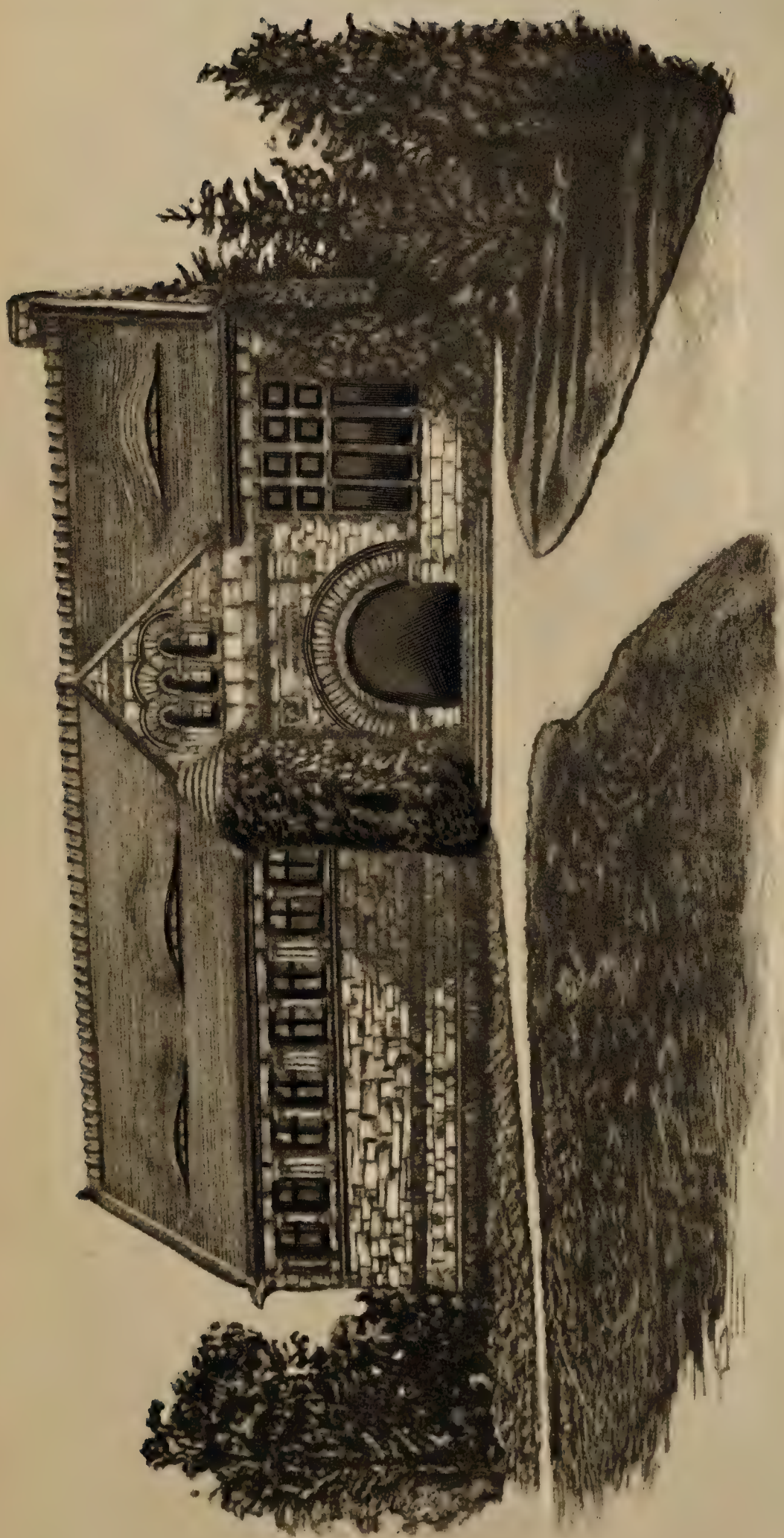
After taking up his residence in New York City, he continued as an active and efficient member of the Universalist Church to which Horace Greeley belonged, and Mr. Crane's sympathy with his advanced opinions and outspoken convictions led to a firm friendship between these two strong men. At that time an anti-slavery man was not caressed by society, but Mr. Crane sturdily upheld the principles of that party and labored for its cause.

When the Universalists agitated the subject of









CRANE MEMORIAL HALL, QUINCY, MASS.



## CRANE

establishing a college for their own special tenets, he favored the project and gave substantial aid in founding Tufts College at Medford, Massachusetts, accepting the office of Trustee, in which duty he spent much time, thought and money during the remainder of his life. He became an important and influential man in financial circles and was elected to serve as a member of the Board-of-Directors of Banks, Street Railways and Insurance Companies.

In his later years he maintained a beautiful country home in Stamford, Connecticut, but he never lost his love for his boyhood home in Quincy. In sympathy with this sentiment, his family, after his decease, presented to the town of Quincy, a magnificent and beautiful library, to be known as Crane Memorial Hall. It was designed by the celebrated architect, Richardson, and is "in itself an education in art," as Mr. Charles Francis Adams so aptly said in his address at its dedication. The building in its beauty of architecture and its richness of contents for the sight and use of the general public, is a most fitting memorial to Thomas Crane.









Engel & Son

*Clarissa Lawrence Starkey Crane*



## CRANE

Thomas Crane married (first) in New York City, in 1832, Sarah S. Munn, of Gill (now Greenfield, Massachusetts), and she died a year later. He married (second) in Boston, Massachusetts, November 23, 1836, Clarissa Lawrence Starkey, who was born in Troy, New Hampshire, March 3, 1813, and died in New York City. (*See Starkey Line*). There were four sons born to this marriage, and four daughters.

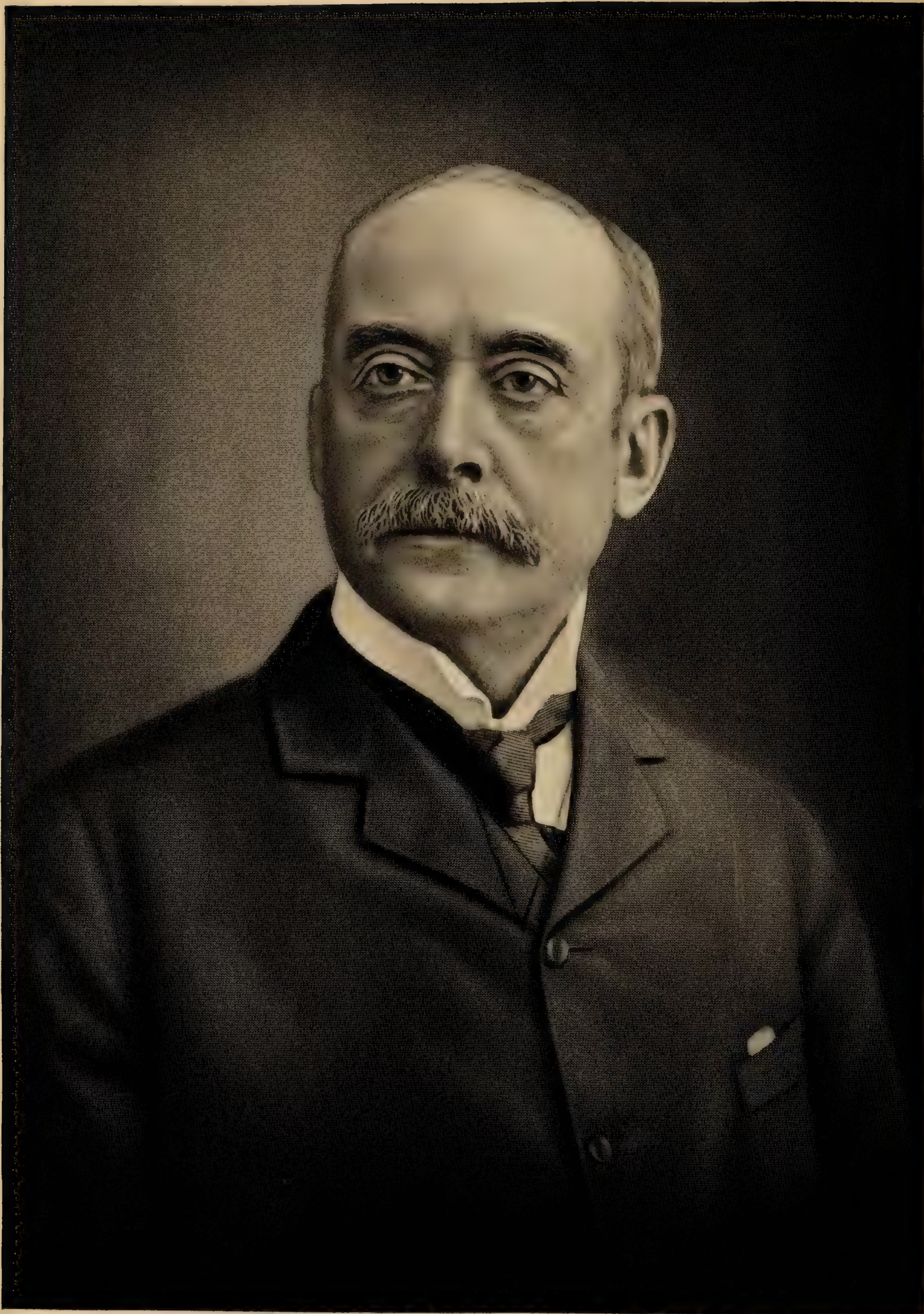
- (1) Thomas, born August 21, 1837; died January 26, 1875.
- (2) Benjamin F., born February 14, 1841; died October 12, 1889.
- (3) Albert, of whom further.
- (4) Francis Adeliade, born May 2, 1846, died February 11, 1849.
- (5) Sophia Angela, born November 1, 1847; died Aug. 18, 1852.
- (6) Henry Clay, born April 22, 1850; died December 30, 1869.
- (7) Ida Augusta, born July 2, 1852; died August 21, 1853.
- (8) Ella Florence, born January 14, 1856; died July 26, 1857.











Albert Crane



## CRANE

ALBERT CRANE, son of Thomas and Clarissa (Starkey) Crane, was born December 30, 1842, in New York City, and died at his country home, Rock Acre, in Stamford, Connecticut, September 21, 1918. He was educated at the noted Mount Washington Square School in New York City, and graduated from Tufts College with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1863. He then entered Columbia College Law School, New York City, and graduated with the degree LL. B. in the class of 1866. He was admitted to the bar of New York State the same year, and was a member of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the New York State Bar Association.

After a few years Mr. Crane retired from the legal work to better indulge in his great love of literature and art. In his later life through his many benefactions he made it possible for many others, who were not so fortunately situated to enjoy fine music and beautiful pictures and to better appreciate the finer things in life.

Mr. Crane crossed the ocean more than forty times





## CRANE

and traveled extensively throughout Europe as well as in this country. He had a great fondness for England, perhaps because generations of Cranes had once lived in that country, and for a time he maintained a home in London. He was presented at Court and was elected a member of the Thatched House Club in St. James Street. Mr. Crane's great love of music manifested itself in various ways. He was a talented pianist and was a Life Member of the New York Oratorio Society and a Director of the New York Symphony Society. In 1876, he made a special trip to Bayreuth to attend the first performance of Richard Wagner's music-drama "The Nibelungenlied", and in 1882, he again went abroad to hear "Parsifal".

The philanthropic measures carried out by Mr. Crane were many and lasting. He was deeply interested, with other members of his family, in the presentation of the Crane Memorial Library in Quincy in 1882, and in 1908 when the enlargement of the building was necessary, he came forward and purchased the necessary land and attended to all the





## CRANE

other details. The cost of this addition was nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The Crane Theological School at Tufts College was endowed by Mr. Crane in recognition of his father's long observance of the tenets of the Universalist creed. He was a large contributor to the Universalist Church of Stamford, Connecticut, and the site of the present Stamford Hospital was presented to the city by Mr. Crane. His will contained many bequests and contributions to charitable organizations and public institutions. Among these were: Stamford Children's Home; Stamford Day Nursery; Belfast Free Library; Ferguson Library; Chapin Home and Blue Anchor Society.

Mr. Crane held membership in several historical societies. He was a Life Member of the Society of Colonial Wars by virtue of his descent from Major Simon Willard of Concord, Massachusetts; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through descent from Sergeant Joseph Crane; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; the Stamford Historical Society; New York Historical









Fanny Harkey Crane



## CRANE

Society and American Geographical Society. He also held membership in The Union League Club of New York City, since 1879.

Mr. Crane married (first) January 24, 1884, Ellen Mansfield Davies, daughter of Colonel J. Mansfield and Martha M. (Brooks) Davies, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. She died January 5, 1893. He married (second) February 2, 1902, Fanny Starkey, daughter of George Lyman and Elizabeth Neal (Ames) Starkey, of Boston. (*See Starkey line.*)

Mrs. Albert Crane is a worthy descendant of a notable and distinguished New England family. She continues to carry on her husband's commendable work, and on more than one occasion has liberally contributed to the public betterment of the city of Stamford.

Rock Acre, the beautiful and large Crane Estate, with its spacious and well-kept grounds and their bounteous growth of natural beauty, was offered to the city of Stamford by Mrs. Crane in August, 1926.

In her letter to the city administration, Mrs. Crane said in part:











*Lucy's Family & Son*

ROCK ACRE, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ROBERT









ROCK ACRE. ENTRANCE ON STRAWBERRY HILL AVENUE















ROCK ACRE. THE GARDENS









Engraving by P. M. L. & Co.

*Drawing Room, Rock Acre*



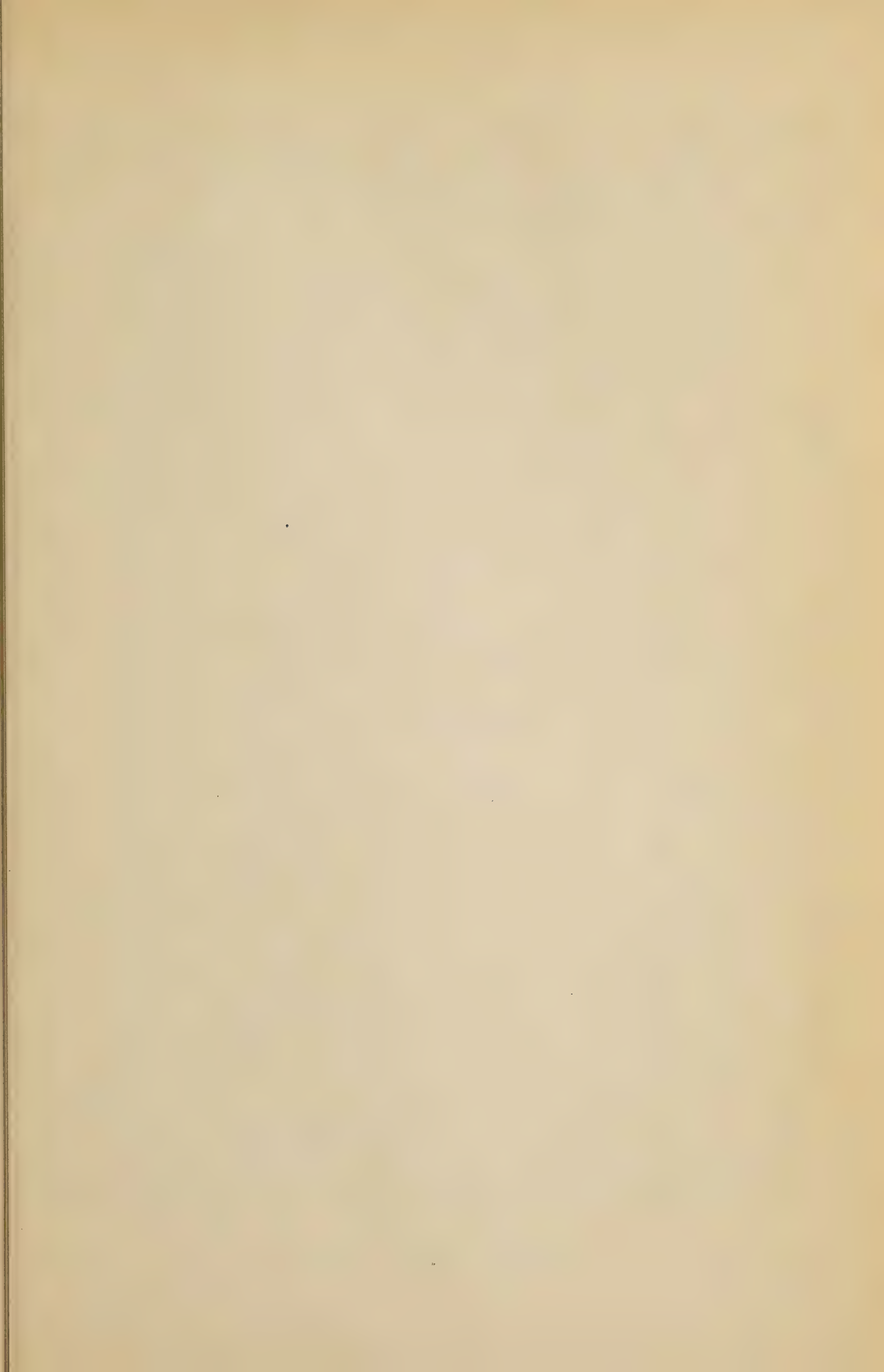




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*Book Room, Rock Acre*





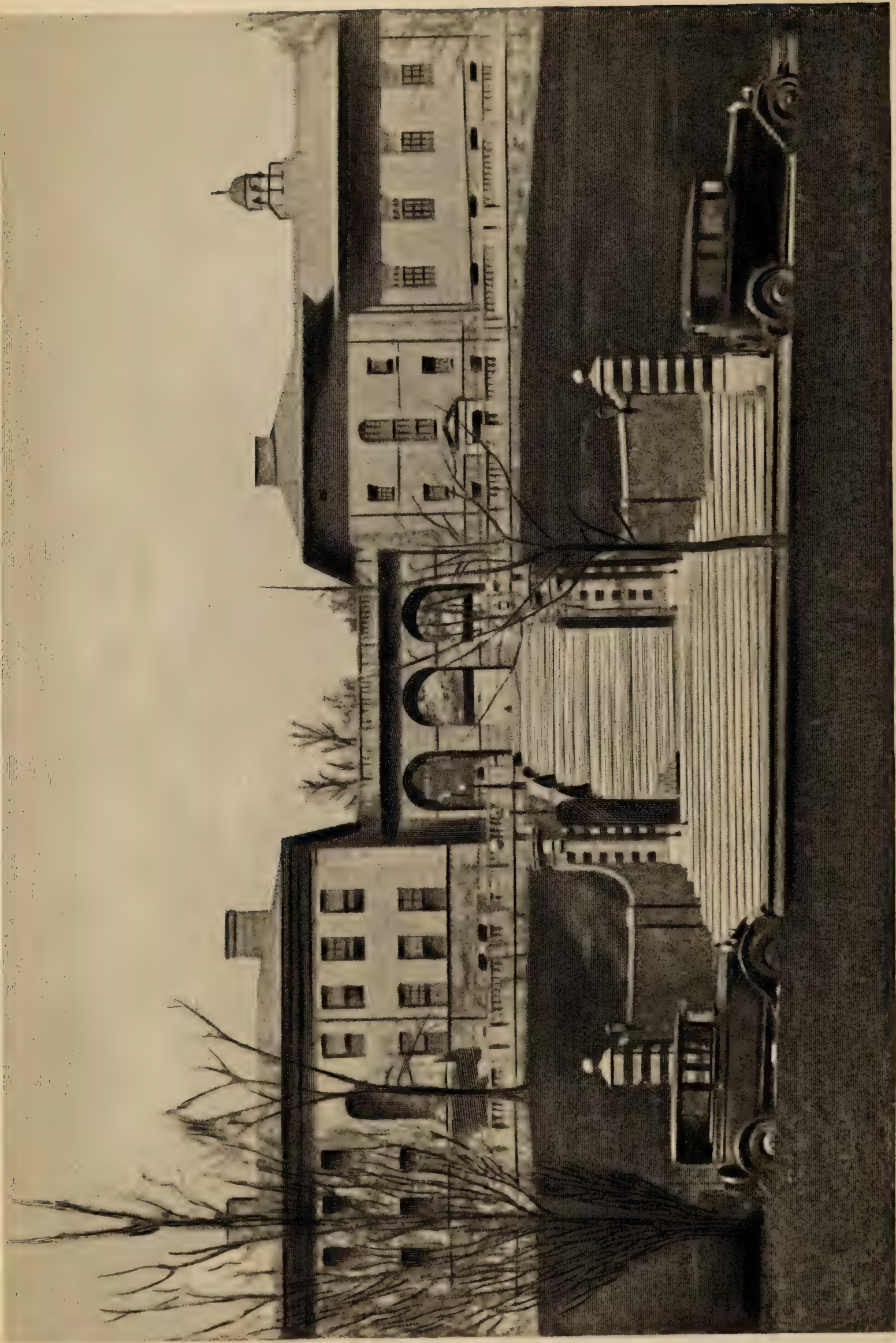


CRANE MEMORIAL CHAPEL









TUFTS COLLEGE

FISCHER ARCADE    PAIGE HALL

ALUMNI MEMORIAL ENTRANCE

MINER HALL

CRANE CHAPEL AND LIBRARY



## CRANE

"I desire to dedicate my land and buildings on Strawberry Hill, known as Rock Acre, comprising about forty-four acres, for a botanical garden, for the free use and benefit of the people of Stamford, in memory of my husband, Albert Crane, who inherited it from his parents, Thomas and Clarissa Lawrence (Starkey) Crane. This gift would include the entire property except that I should reserve the right to use the house and certain buildings with about four acres of land for my own residence during my life. \*\*\*\*In making a conveyance of "Rock Acre" to the new garden corporation, I should provide that it be held and managed by it as a botanical garden for the free use of the public under such regulations as it should from time to time adopt."

Fortunate indeed is the city or town that can number among its citizens, public spirited men and women such as Albert Crane and Fanny (Starkey) Crane.

Tufts College, in which Thomas and Albert Crane ever took a deep interest, has also benefited by Mrs. Crane's generosity. On June 16, 1930, she presented to the College, a new Chapel and Library, the cost of which was \$50,000. The dedicatory ceremony was





## CRANE

most impressive; the architect handed the key of the Chapel to Mrs. Crane, who then presented it to the President of the college. Mrs. Crane spoke as follows:

“Mr. President, members of the faculty, alumni and friends: The story of the development and beautification within the college grounds — the new buildings, the improvement of old landmarks, the artistic Italian gates, the bright Spanish staircase, the new Bridge of Sighs and the peaceful Chapel, also tells of your broad vision, Mr. President, that has made this an accomplished fact. To Dean McColleston for his untiring effort in carrying forward the scheme, and to Mr. Jones for the completion of this dignified and classic chapel, and reference library, belong the highest meed of praise, and my own sincere appreciation. Just a word to the pastorets, if you please, a name given to you by your friend, Dean McColleston, when first we discussed the possibility of a chapel.

Many years ago, Thomas Crane, one of the early trustees of this college, trudged on a Sunday all the way to Boston from his home in Quincy, in order that he might learn more of the broader vision and of the higher life so ably expounded by your own Hosea Ballou, may you too, as our beloved Phillips Brooks



## CRANE

once said, 'listen as if listening were your whole life'. Then you will see also that vision, and carry on our Master's work. Albert Crane, an alumnus, as you know, of this college, in memory of the devotions of his wise father and of his noble mother, who were interested in the higher development of women as well as of men, endowed this school in order that the good work might be continued. It seems fitting, therefore, that the chapel for the theological students should bear the same family name. Mr. President, it is an honor to transfer to you, in their name, the key to Crane Chapel."

The speech of acceptance of this noble gift was made by President Couzens who particularly stressed the point that because of this generosity the entire college had taken a new lease of life.

The English influence dominates the design of the new chapel. It is forty-eight feet long, twenty-six feet wide and twenty-one feet high. The interior of the building is a copy of features in Oxford college chapels. The especial beauty of the room is in the elaborate panelling of English oak. This oak was brought from the park of Warwick Castle and as it





## CRANE

has been hand finished it shows in an extremely handsome way the irregularities and shadings of the wood. The chapel seats one hundred and forty. It has a chancel with the Communion table, choir seats and chairs for the preachers. The front of the chapel is a very handsome oak panel rising above the general panelling around the sides. At the rear of the chapel is a small gallery, with the organ. The windows are plain with drapes of maroon. Below the chapel, is the Crane Library of the Theological School. A fireplace is at one end above which hangs a painting of Mrs. Crane. The room is in natural finish with book cases reaching to the ceiling. The two rooms, the chapel and the library, have been spoken of as "rooms of distinction". Along the sides of the chapel are oil paintings of early Universalist ministers and in a conspicuous place is a Sarony portrait of Thomas Crane in whose name the late Albert Crane gave to the school a fund of a hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Crane's generosity brought forth the co-operation of other friends of Tufts College through which the old buildings of the school have been re-





## CRANE

modelled. An arcade connecting the units of the groups has also been built and the alumni provided funds for a beautiful approach to the main grounds of the College.





## STARKEY

### (THE STARKEY LINE)

THE following origin of the surname of Starkey is taken from "Local Gleanings in Lancashire and Cheshire". "This surname, signifying strength (stark) is one of great antiquity in the English counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. In the form of Starkie it was held in Cheshire as early as the time of Geoffery Starkie of Barenton in 1343, its families growing more numerous under the reign of Henry VII. As Starkey, it was at Huntroyd and Aughton in 1567, and onwards, each family carrying as a crest a stork."

JOHN STARKEY, the founder of this branch of the family, was one of several men of the name early settled in Massachusetts. There is definite record found of him in Boston in 1667, when his son, John, was born.

He was a weaver by occupation and had a small house at the north end of Boston. There is record found of several purchases of lands made by John Starkey and previous to 1689, he removed to Pema-





## STARKEY

quid, Maine, where he had undoubtedly been attracted by the possibilities of the fishing business and the valuable timber lands. During a raid by the Penobscot Indians, John Starkey was captured and his fate has never been learned. The christian name of his wife was Sarah.

ANDREW STARKEY, son of John and Sarah Starkey, was probably born in Malden. He removed to Attleboro, Massachusetts, and married (first) in 1708, Mehitable, a daughter of Samuel and Mehitable Waite of Malden, who was born December 22, 1686, and died in 1717. He married (second) February 2, 1717-18, Katherine, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Woodcock) Balcom, who was born February 7, 1694, in Attleboro. Andrew Starkey died in the latter place in 1740.

JOHN STARKEY, son of Andrew and Mehitable (Waite) Starkey, was born at Attleboro, in July, 1712, and died at Troy, New Hampshire, March 10, 1772. He inherited lands from his father's estate. On February 2, 1732, he married in Attleboro, Amy, daughter of Captain Joesph and Judith (Peck)





## STARKEY

Capron, who was born there July 15, 1715. He married (second) in Troy, Mrs. Sawyer, widow of Caleb Sawyer of Swanzey.

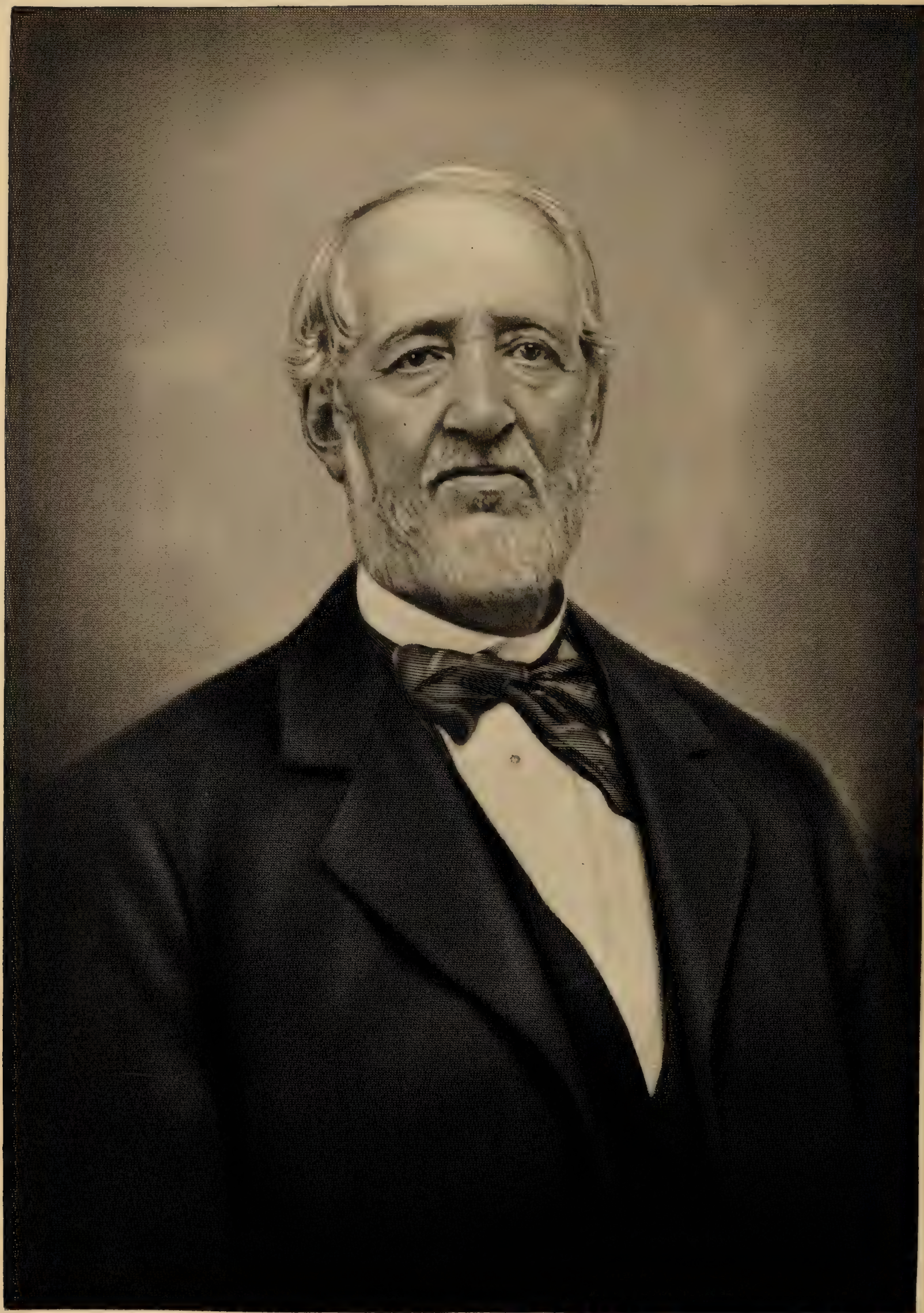
ENOCH STARKEY, son of John and Amy (Capron) Starkey, was born June 29, 1748, at Attleboro. He purchased at different times various parcels of land located in the towns of Troy, Richmond, and Swanzey, New Hampshire, and his death occurred in the latter town, June 18, 1821. Enoch Starkey married October 15, 1774, Betsey Blackington, born at Attleboro, January 3, 1751, and died at Swanzey, January 18, 1823.

GEORGE STARKEY, son of Enoch and Betsey (Blackington) Starkey, was born at Swanzey, in 1775, and lived there and in Troy, New Hampshire, also at Westminster, Massachusetts. He married (first) at Troy, October 7, 1800, Betsey, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Graves) Lawrence, who was born at Troy, in 1777, and died September 13, 1813. He married (second) Mrs. Hannah Smith, from Westminster. His death occurred in the latter









*George Lyman Starkey*



## STARKEY

town October 10, 1855, and he was buried at Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

CLARISSA LAWRENCE STARKEY, daughter of George and Betsey (Lawrence) Starkey, was born in Troy (or Swanzey), New Hampshire, March 3, 1813, and died in New York City, April 22, 1895. She married in Boston, November 23, 1836, Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah (Baxter) Crane, and became the mother of Albert Crane, as previously noted. (*See Crane Line*).

“As wife, mother and friend, she was known for her strength of mind, keenness of judgment, and absolute faithfulness. \*\*Her children rose up to call her blessed and her friends rejoiced in her helpful spirit. In all the qualities of life that add strength and beauty to the home, that nourish high ideals in the young, and that bring hope and faith to the world, this woman excelled. \*\*Freely she had received, freely she gave.”

GEORGE LYMAN STARKEY, son of George and Betsey (Lawrence) Starkey, was born in Troy, New Hampshire, January 12, 1810, and died in Boston, January 15, 1895. He was married in Boston, July





## STARKEY

9, 1843, by Reverend Dr. Rollin Neal, to Elizabeth Neal Ames, daughter of John and Sarah (Glidden) Ames of South Tamworth, New Hampshire. She was born in South Tamworth, August 3, 1815, and died in Boston, September 4, 1891.

FANNY STARKEY, daughter of George Lyman and Elizabeth Neal (Ames) Starkey, was born in Boston, February 14, 1859. She married in Boston, February 10, 1902, Albert Crane.





## LAWRENCE

### THE LAWRENCE LINE

GEORGE LAWRENCE, the founder, was born in 1636-37, and died in Watertown, March 21, 1708-09. He married (first) in Watertown, September 29, 1657, Elizabeth Crispe, who was born there January 8, 1636-37, and died May 28, 1681.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, JR., son of George and Elizabeth (Crispe) Lawrence, was born in Watertown, June 4, 1668. A tract of land in Watertown, which was originally purchased by this family in 1668, was held by descendants until a very recent date. George Lawrence, Jr., held several town offices. He married Mary, who died in Waltham, January 21, 1740-41, and his death occurred there March 9, 1735.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, son of George Jr. and Mary Lawrence, was born at Watertown, May 30, 1711. His estate was in that part of Watertown which was later incorporated as Weston. He married November 28, 1734, Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Traine) Perry, who was born in Watertown, September 7, 1718.

DANIEL LAWRENCE, son of William and Mary (Perry) Lawrence, was born in that part of Water-





## LAWRENCE

town, which became the present town of Weston, Massachusetts, September 29, 1747. In 1772, he removed to New Hampshire, to begin the clearing and building of a home there. But the call to arms brought him back to Weston, where he enlisted for service in the Revolutionary War in Captain Samuel Lamson's Company, April 19, 1775. He was one of the privates detached to fortify Bunker Hill, and fought there under Colonel Prescott. Subsequently, he re-enlisted and served in several engagements. After receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Weston, and with his belongings on an ox-cart, he began the tedious journey through the wilderness to the clearing he had been making in Marlboro, New Hampshire. He married at Weston, April 22, 1772, Betsey Greaves, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Greaves, who was born at Sudbury, May 16, 1741, and died October 29, 1840.

BETSEY LAWRENCE, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Greaves) Lawrence, was born at Marlboro, in 1777, and married George, son of Enoch and Betsey (Blackington) Starkey of Swanzey and Troy, New Hampshire, as noted. (*See Starkey Line*).





## AMES

### THE AMES LINE

THE Ames family were early settled in that part of Exeter, New Hampshire, which is now the town of Newmarket. The division was made December 17, 1727. The original Ames estate was about six miles from Exeter, situated on the north side of the Piscassi river. There Daniel Ames, the founder, built his log house with the upper part projecting over the lower so that the house when used as a garrison could be defended against the attacks of the Indians. Daniel Ames was of the best type of the New England pioneer. A strong and fearless man, with a strong sense of his moral duty and a leader among his fellow-men. His will was dated December 24, 1753, and he died in January, 1754.

NATHANIEL AMES, son of Daniel Ames, was also a dominant character. There is frequent mention made of him in the early records which show that he was a large property owner and a man of substance. He was among those who petitioned for the Newfield bridge, November 21, 1746, and was a signer of the "Association" test July 12, 1776.



## AMES

JOHN AMES, son of Nathaniel Ames, was the first settler of this name in Parsonfield, Maine, where he removed from Newmarket. He was born in the latter town in 1746, and in 1786 was settled in Parsonfield, where he died June 21, 1824. He married Elizabeth Neal of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in 1770. She died February 18, 1827.

JOHN AMES, son of John and Elizabeth (Neal) Ames was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, in 1773 and settled in Tamworth, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Glidden of Parsonfield, Maine, who died February 18, 1867.

ELIZABETH NEAL AMES, daughter of John and Sarah (Glidden) Ames, was born in South Tamworth, August 3, 1815, and died in Boston, September 4, 1891. She married July 9, 1843, George Lyman Starkey. (*See Starkey Line*).

FANNY STARKEY, daughter of George Lyman and Elizabeth Neal (Ames) Starkey, became the wife of Albert Crane, as noted. (*See Crane Line*).





## BAXTER

### THE BAXTER LINE

GREGORY BAXTER is believed to have come over in the Fleet of Winthrop in 1632. He was a member of the Rev. John Eliot's Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1640, he removed to Braintree, and he died April 21, 1659. He married Margaret Paddy and she died February 13, 1662.

JOHN BAXTER, son of Gregory and Margaret (Paddy) Baxter, was born in Roxbury, December 1, 1639, and died April 20, 1729. He was a farmer and was noted for his high moral character. He was keenly interested in the military affairs of Braintree, and was given the commission of lieutenant. He married June 24, 1659, Hannah, daughter of Thomas White of Weymouth, Massachusetts.

JOHN BAXTER, JR., son of John and Hannah (White) Baxter, was born February 14, 1667, and died March 21, 1747. He married January 24, 1693, Huldah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Thayer) Haywood, who was born in Braintree, March 23, 1672.





## BAXTER

JOHN BAXTER, 3D., son of John, Jr. and Huldah (Haywood) Baxter, was born January 10, 1698. He married March 12, 1728, Mehitable Willard, who was born January 12, 1715-16, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mills) Willard.

DANIEL BAXTER, son of John and Mehitable (Willard) Baxter, was born in 1733, and at one time he had a large farm at Chelsea. Later he returned to Quincy to live. He married September 18, 1755, Prudence Spear, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Daniels) Spear, and a grand-daughter of George Spear, the founder of Speartown, Massachusetts.

SARAH BAXTER, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Spear) Baxter, married Thomas Crane, as noted. (*See Crane Line*).











Christopher J. Gagnier



## GAGNIER

CHRISTOPHER I. GAGNIER, in whose death, January 17, 1928, not only his home community, but the state of Massachusetts lost one of its worthiest citizens, was a member of an old and prominent French family, which is today represented in many parts of the country by distinguished men of the name.

Mr. Gagnier was born in Churubusco, New York, October 17, 1868, a son of Albert Hubert and Clorinthe (Forand) Gagnier. His ancestry is traced in his paternal line to Louis Gagnier, who married Marie Michel, early in the seventeenth century. The line descends through Ignatious Gagnier who married Louise Tremblay, through their son, Ignatious, Jr., and his wife, Angeline Dufour, through their son, Jacques Gagnier and his wife, Rose Lavoye, through their son, Jacques Gagnier, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Gagnon. (*See Gagnon Line*).

FABIEN GAGNIER, son of Jacques Gagnier, Jr., and Elizabeth (Gagnon) Gagnier, was born in 1795, and married Victoire Oligny, born in 1792, daughter of Joseph and Therese (Gaboriau) Oligny.





## GAGNIER

ALBERT HUBERT GAGNIER, son of Fabien and Victoire (Oigny) Gagnier, was born at St. Martins, Province of Quebec, Canada, in March, 1826, and died March 15, 1915. For many years he was most successfully engaged in farming in Canada, and after his removal to Churubusco, New York, continued in this same line. He married Clorinthe Forand, daughter of Oliver and Martine (Tessier) Forand. (*See Forand Line*).

CHRISTOPHER I. GAGNIER spent his boyhood in Churubusco, New York, where he attended the public schools and received his elementary education. When he was sixteen years old, he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there served an apprenticeship as a carpenter. With the natural ambition which characterized so many of his undertakings, Mr. Gagnier turned his attention to the day when he would engage in contracting business on his own account. In due course of time this came to pass and as a matter of fact, he was one of the pioneer builders of Springfield. However, his business was not confined to Springfield, as he built many buildings in



## GAGNIER

the surrounding towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Mr. Gagnier was a specialist in construction and made a particular study of the erection of apartment houses; practically two thirds of the apartment houses built in Springfield were constructed by him. At one time Mr. Gagnier entered a house building contest in Westfield, Massachusetts, and there erected one of the best houses he had ever built, in a week's time.

In his later years, he had added a real estate business to his construction work and the two combined brought him a well deserved success. In this line also, he specialized, and it was in the development of land into desirable residential districts. One of the outstanding developments engineered by Mr. Gagnier was the transformation of a tract of meadow land into the exclusive residential section, known as "Outing Park" in the Saratoga Street section of Springfield. Mr. Gagnier was also interested with his brothers, Samuel and Albert, in several business ventures and was the managing director of the No. 70





## GAGNIER

Chestnut Street Corporation, which erected the beautiful Stonehaven Apartment Hotel. As his sons grew to maturity, they became associated with their father in his business undertakings and the firm name was C. I. Gagnier & Sons Company. In all, Mr. Gagnier was actively engaged in business for a period of forty years and during this time had won an enviable place for himself through his uprightness and strict integrity among the business men of Springfield. He was universally respected as a citizen and as a man.

As would be naturally expected of a man of his achievements, he was prominently identified with several of the leading financial institutions. He was a director of the Commercial Trust Company of Springfield, the Chicopee National Bank of Chicopee, Massachusetts, and of the Springfield National Bank. He was a member of the Board of Trade, the Oxford Country Club, and the Nyasset Club. Fraternally, he was an Elk and a member of the Knights of Columbus in the Fourth Degree.

One of his chief interests was his religion and his





## GAGNIER

church. He was a devout Catholic both by conviction and training, his family having for years played a chief part in the advancement of that church in New England. His uncle, Rev. Louis G. Gagnier, was one of the pioneers of the Catholic Clergy in Springfield; he founded and was first pastor of St. Joseph's Church. Mr. Gagnier was a keen student of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church and his letters and writings on subjects concerning the church have been frequently published in the newspapers of Springfield.

Mr. Gagnier married, February 14, 1893, Elizabeth G. Moynahan, who was born in Leverett, Massachusetts, March 31, 1867, daughter of Humphrey and Hester (McCarthy) Moynahan. Humphrey Moynahan was born in England and his wife was born in Queenstown, Ireland; they came to America, when children, with their parents and settled in Leverett.

Mr. and Mrs. Gagnier were the parents of the following children: Albert J., Christopher I., Jr., Charles A., Irene, Francis C., Edgar E. P., deceased, Anne Mae, William D., Girard, deceased.



## GAGNIER

### THE GAGNON LINE

Another important collateral line of the Gagnier family is the Gagnon line which can be traced back to 1640 to Jean Gagnon and his wife, Margery Cauchon. Their son, Jean, Jr., married Margery Dramin, and their son, Joseph Gagnon, married Madeline Tremblay. Their son Pre. Gagnon married Scho. Girard, and they were the parents of Louis Gagnon, who married Julie Quay. Louis Gagnon and Julie (Quay) Gagnon were the parents of Elizabeth Gagnon, who married Jacques Gagnier, Jr. (*See Gagnier Line*).







## GAGNIER

### THE FORAND LINE

CLORINTHE FORAND, the mother of Christopher I. Gagnier, traced her ancestry back to the seventeenth century to Andrew Forand and his wife, Catherine Boyer. Their son, Andrew, Jr., married M. Vaudry, and they were the parents of Joseph Forand, who married M'llise L'estage. Their son, Jacques Forand, married Rosalie Hebert, and they were the parents of Oliver Forand who married Martine Tessier. Oliver Forand and Martine (Tessier) Forand were the parents of Clorinthe Forand, who became the wife of Albert Hubert Gagnier. (*See Gagnier Line*).







## GEORGE

THE surname George is derived from two Greek words, and signifies "earth worker" or "farmer". There were three brothers bearing this name who came to America when New England was in its infancy and from them have descended a worthy line of men and women. One of these was Dr. Frank William George, who through his advanced work as an orthopedic surgeon and roentgenologist, has contributed materially to the knowledge of the medical world and it was with deep regret that the laymen and the fraternity of medicine learned of his passing.

WILLIAM GEORGE, son of Thomas and Lydia George, was born May 29, 1839, in Columbia, Canada, and died in Bristol, New Hampshire, December 7, 1898. He was a successful merchant and a prominent citizen in the civic and social affairs of Bristol. Politically he was a Republican, but was not an office seeker. His fraternal associations were with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Weltha, daughter of Joseph Braley. She was born in Northfield, Vermont, September 27, 1840, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 18, 1928.









F. W. Y. Enry



## GEORGE

DR. FRANK WILLIAM GEORGE, son of William and Weltha R. (Braley) George, was born in Bristol, New Hampshire, February 27, 1879, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 18, 1928. He prepared for Wesleyan University at Tilton Seminary in Tilton, New Hampshire. He received his A. B. Degree from Wesleyan University in 1897 and his M. D. Degree from Harvard Medical School in 1902. After serving his internship at the Boston City Hospital, the Worcester City Hospital and the Children's Hospital in Boston, he practiced for three years in Athol, Massachusetts, subsequently returning to the Worcester Memorial Hospital where he was assistant surgeon for ten years and was roentgenologist for fifteen years. He also served for fifteen years as orthopedic surgeon at the Worcester City Hospital, where he was chief of the orthopedic service at the time of his death.

When in 1915, his country called upon the medical men for aid in caring for the boys wearing the khaki in camp, cantonment and field, Dr. George responded, and with his training and experience, he was eagerly accepted by the government. He entered





## GEORGE

the army, April 19, 1917, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and after receiving special training, he was appointed captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and soon after his appointment, August 15, 1917, he was sent to France with the First American expeditionary forces.

While overseas, he was attached to the Heavy Artillery, whose headquarters were at Mailly (Aube) Chateaux Beaux and Savenay, France. During the two years of his active service in France, he organized and was commanding officer of Camp Hospital No. 13; chief orthopedic surgeon at the New York Hospital at Chateau Rue, France, and was chief of the operating room at the Base Hospital at Savenay, France. When he was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, March 25, 1919, it was with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Following his discharge, he organized and was commanding officer of the local Base Hospital No. 70 and resumed his private practice. He was a member of the staff of several of the local Worcester Hospitals. Among his affiliations were: Chief



## GEORGE

Orthopedic Surgeon at City Hospital; roentgenologist at the Worcester Memorial Hospital, consulting orthopedic surgeon at the Holden Hospital, Holden, Massachusetts; the Louis Pasteur Hospitals, Worcester, and the Sturdy Memorial Hospital of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Dr. George was a member of the following medical associations: the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Association, Worcester District Medical Association, Wachusett Medical Association, Boston Orthopedic Club and the American College of Surgeons. He was also affiliated with the following clubs: Alethia Grotto, A. F. & A. M., Knights Templars, Worcester Club, Worcester Country Club and the Petersham Country Club.

Dr. George attained success and leadership in his profession and was one of the most honored and respected citizens of Worcester. With his death, the city of Worcester lost one of its most highly honored citizens, as well as a most useful and worthy public servant. At the time of his death the following editorial appeared in the Worcester Evening Gazette:





## GEORGE

"The sudden and untimely death of Dr. Frank W. George removes a surgeon whose skill and learning contributed materially to the high standing of the medical profession in Worcester. Dr. George was comparatively a young man to have achieved the reputation which was his. Had he been spared, there is no telling what heights he might have scaled. An excellent education, an untiring devotion to his chosen science, and an unusual talent in the handling of its instruments combined to give Dr. George his prominence in his profession, a prominence noted well beyond the bounds of this city. His splendid service with the medical corps of the army in France during the World War, a service in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, added lustre to his fame. In his going Worcester loses not only a first rank surgeon, but a first rank citizen as well. This community's grief is sincere and profound."

Dr. George married May 15, 1907, Dolores Pritchard who was born in East Orange, New Jersey, a daughter of David and Dolores (Jones) Pritchard. Mrs. George traces her ancestry to the Wilcox family who were early Puritan settlers in Connecticut. She traces her Revolutionary ancestors to





## GEORGE

Lieutenant Governor William Jones, of New Haven, Connecticut; Captain Joseph Crane, of Windham, Connecticut; Captain Samuel Couch, of Fairfield, Connecticut; Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Governor Theophilus Eaton, of New Haven, Connecticut, and it is through these connections that she is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Her father, David Pritchard, son of David Pritchard, a noted physician and surgeon of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1852. He married Dolores Jones, daughter of Rev. Charles H. Jones, who was born in Staten Island and died September 12, 1896. David Pritchard died in New York City, August, 1885.

Dr. George and Dolores (Pritchard) George were the parents of a son, Robert Beecher, who was born in Worcester, July 15, 1909, and is now (1931) a student at Yale University.











Hayward

*Arms:* Gules, a lion rampant argent ducally crowned or.

*Crest:* An eagle's head erased azure.





## HAYWARD

THE name of Hayward is found in various spellings, such as; Heywood, Heyward, Haiward and Haywood. There is record of the name found as early as 1164 in an old land deed of Peter de Ey-wood, which translated means "of wooded island". Peter de Ey-wood was the early founder of the family in England from which the American line descends. It is of interest to note that the land conveyed in the above mentioned deed remained in the Heywood or Hayward family until the year 1717, when the ownership was changed. Soon after this period the property passed into the hands of the Crown and since the reign of Queen Victoria has been used as a public park.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, the American ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was a native of England and is on record at Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, in which year he is listed as a proprietor. He removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was deputy to the General Court in 1641. His death, caused by drowning, occurred May 10, 1659. The Christian name of his wife was Margery, and she died July 8, 1676.



## HAYWARD

JONATHAN HAYWARD, son of William and Margery Hayward, was one of the prominent citizens of Braintree where he was deputy and surveyor of highways and held other important offices. He married, May 6, 1663, Sarah, daughter of Richard Thayer, an early immigrant. He died November 21, 1690.

SAMUEL HAYWARD, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Thayer) Hayward, was born April 11, 1682, at Braintree, and died there in 1745. He followed the occupation of farming, and married Mary Paine, daughter of Moses Paine, of Braintree.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAYWARD, son of Samuel and Mary (Paine) Hayward, was born December 19, 1713, at Braintree, where he died September 14, 1773. His gravestone may be seen in the old Braintree cemetery, and the inscription can still be deciphered. Captain Hayward received his commission from his activity in military matters. He married in 1738, Silence White, daughter of Thomas and Mary White.

CALEB HAYWARD, son of Captain John and





## HAYWARD

Silence (White) Hayward, was born in Braintree in February, 1752, where he died in 1800. During the Revolutionary War, he served in Captain Moses French's company, Colonel Joseph Palmer's regiment, and later in the same company under Colonel Jonathan Bass, at Hough's Neck and Nantasket. In 1793, he married Deborah White of Braintree.

EBENEZER WHITE HAYWARD, son of Caleb and Deborah (White) Hayward, was born in 1798 in Braintree, and died in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 3, 1875. He was educated in the district schools and as a young man went to Boston to learn the dry-goods business, in which he was engaged for a short time. He was keenly interested in financial matters for which he seemed to have a special talent. When an opportunity presented itself, he was quick to take advantage of it and he became associated with the Mendon Bank. In 1836, he was elected president of the Uxbridge Bank, and for the next thirty-eight years was the guiding spirit of the interests of that institution. When he became connected with the Uxbridge bank, it was under a state charter, but





## HAYWARD

during his term of office, it became a national bank under a federal charter.

Mr. Hayward won the respect and esteem of all his associates and became widely known throughout the state as an expert in banking affairs. He also took a deep interest in the civic life of Uxbridge and could always be depended upon to give his attention to any worthy cause. Mr. Hayward married Susan Burbeck, daughter of Thomas Burbeck. (*See Burbeck Line*).

WILLIAM EDWIN HAYWARD, son of Ebenezer White and Susan (Burbeck) Hayward, was born July 19, 1839, in Mendon, and died February 9, 1925. He was educated in the public and high schools of Uxbridge, and after his graduation entered the employ of the Blackstone National Bank, where he remained eight years. His interest was then diverted to the Capron Woolen Mills of Uxbridge where for the next thirteen years he was a junior partner. The mills made a speciality of the manufacture of satinet, which product became widely known in the textile industry for its excellence. Mr. Hayward sought a broader opportunity in the manufacture of



## HAYWARD

woolens and for twelve years was a member of the firm of Hayward, Taft & Company, woolen manufacturers with mills in Proctorsville, Vermont. His next large interest was in East Douglas, Massachusetts, where he engaged in similar business with Moses Taft, having sold out his other interests to the remaining partners. In 1890, Mr. Taft withdrew from active business and his interest was purchased by Mr. Hayward. Subsequently W. S. Schuster was admitted as a partner in the firm and the name was changed to W. E. Hayward & Company.

The business was developed into one of the most successful industries of its kind in the state and Mr. Hayward was recognized as an able executive and a worthy and desirable citizen. His interests aside from the manufacturing plant were many and varied. He was president of the Blackstone National Bank; vice president of the Uxbridge Savings Bank; president of the Schuster Woolen Company; president of the Charles River Woolen Company and president of the Stanley Woolen Company. In public matters he was also most active and often was called upon to fill public offices. In spite of the heavy demands on his











D. D. Ryman



## HAYWARD

time which his varied business interests called for, he was always willing to do his part in any worthy civic enterprise.

Mr Hayward married (first) Susan H. Taft, daughter of Moses and Sylvia (Wheelock) Taft. She died in 1878. He married (second) in June, 1879, Dora Lovett, who died in January, 1883, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Knapp) Lovett. He married (third) in 1886, Elizabeth C. Capen, daughter of Avery and Nancy (Churchill) Capen.

HARRY TAFT HAYWARD, son of William E. and his first wife, Susan (Taft) Hayward, was born in Uxbridge, September 18, 1868, and died in Franklin, Massachusetts, June 7, 1930. He received the benefits of a public school education and at an early age, entered his father's office in the woolen mills where he was employed until 1892. During the years thus spent he acquired a small capital which he invested in a mill in Franklin. This modest beginning led to a career that at its close was one of the most successful in the New England states. Without additional financial aid, Mr. Hayward applied himself with all



## HAYWARD

his diligence to attain success in his undertaking. During the next few years, he enlarged his plant three times and in due course his business was firmly established and rapidly became an important industry. But, Mr. Hayward was not content to rest on his oars, and he was soon deeply interested in the organization of other mills. The Charles River Woolen Company at North Bellingham; the Schuster Woolen Company at East Douglas, the Forestdale Manufacturing Company at Forestdale, Rhode Island, were all organized under his personal direction and in each of these industries, he was the largest stockholder. Mr. Hayward also organized the Franklin Felt Company which was afterwards sold to the American Felt Company.

The following eulogy concerning Mr. Hayward, which appeared in the local paper, enables the reader to better picture this captain of industry and worthy American citizen.

“He had no business jealousies. He wished his rivals in business and all others prosperity equal to his own, and he helped many financially and





## HAYWARD

otherwise, to start successful business ventures. His business standards were the very highest, and few men commanded the esteem and trust accorded him. Never would he take an unfair advantage and in any divisions he made, he was sure that others received their full shares. He paid the highest wages and always maintained the most friendly and often intimate relations with his employees. But his winning personality, his unusual generosity, and the kindly impulses that controlled all his acts and dealings with others, are the facts in his life that will cause him to be longest remembered, rather than his business success marked as it was. His friends were legion and those who possessed his intimate acquaintance gave him an affectionate regard quite out of the common. His friendships were limited to no class or condition, but were shared with the rich and the poor, the fortunate and unfortunate. He was unusually public spirited and every enterprise for public welfare received his strong financial and influential support, while his willingness to help individual effort started many on a successful business career.

“His charities were numerous and to its organizations he contributed constantly and





## HAYWARD

liberally, while continually aiding deserving individuals, and many received at his expense the best of medical and surgical treatment which otherwise would have been denied them.

“After the World War, he purchased and equipped a hall for the American Legion at Franklin which the organization has since enjoyed without charge.”

In politics, Mr. Hayward was a Republican, but he did not seek public office. As a private citizen, he gave more direct aid than he could have done as an office holder. He was beloved among his employees and his townsmen, and in spite of his position of wealth and power was accessible to any of them at any time. They knew that he was their friend and the news of his death caused sorrow throughout the entire township.

Fraternally, Mr. Hayward was a thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk. His clubs included the Algonquin, the Squantum of Providence and the Wild Goose Club, the latter being the oldest club in the state of Maine.









Cath N. Hayward



## HAYWARD

His family life was ideal and his beautiful home "Oakwald" was his delight. His hospitality was unbounded and he was never happier than when he could entertain his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Hayward married, January 12, 1905, Edith Cassandra Wires, daughter of Ephraim Lewis and Mary Freeman (Fitch) Wires, born in Milford, June 14, 1872. (*See Wires Line*). They were the parents of two children:

(1) Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. H. Bernard A. de Bruyne, of Magallanes, Chile), born in Franklin, February 28, 1906. (2) Harriet Taft, born at Franklin, June 20, 1907, resides at home.







## BURBECK

### THE BURBECK LINE

*Arms: A fesse chequy or and sable between three lions heads erased.*

COLONEL WILLIAM BURBECK, the first of whom there is record in New England, was born in Boston, in 1715, the son of English parents; he died in that city, July 22, 1785, and is buried at Copp's Hill. Colonel Burbeck was a most distinguished man of his day. By occupation he was a carver and many specimens of his genius and skill can be seen in Boston today. The carving of the Corinthian pillars in King's Chapel was done under his direction. He made an extensive study of the art of pyrotechnics in which he became very proficient. He prepared the fireworks that were used at the celebration of the Repeal of the Stamp Act in 1765. For many years he was stationed at Castle William in Boston Harbor, and in 1769 was appointed to fill a vacancy as second officer or gunner in recognition of his great skill and efficiency. At that time the old Castle was garrisoned and supported by the Colony, as it was the chief fortress of defense. In 1770 it was taken possession of by Great Britain



## BURBECK

and Colonel Burbeck was appointed Ordinance Storekeeper. He was uneasy under British control and sought means to escape from their jurisdiction. In this he succeeded, and after his return to Boston, he hired a shop and engaged in preparing ammunition.

In 1774, Colonel Burbeck was appointed by his friend, Dr. Joseph Warren, to superintend the laboratory as well as the artillery belonging to the Colony and to see that everything was prepared for service. He proved himself fully competent for this office. When the conflict with Great Britain commenced, he joined the standard of the American Colonies and distinguished himself for his patriotism and ardent attachment to the cause. At the close of the year, 1775, he was appointed to assist Colonel Gridley in the command of the Massachusetts Artillery which he declined. He filled the office of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army while it remained at Cambridge and he was highly valued by Washington for his extraordinary ability. After 1783, old Castle William was again in possession of the state and Colonel Burbeck was re-appointed to the command which he continued to hold until his death.









*General Henry Burbeck*



## BURBECK

Colonel Burbeck married (first) Abigail Shute, of Boston, and they were the parents of two children, Edward and Abigail. He married (second) October 7, 1748, at Boston, Jerusha Glover, born December 3, 1722, died July 22, 1777, daughter of John and Susannah (Ellison) Glover, and a descendant of John Glover of the Mayflower.

Colonel Burbeck and Jerusha (Glover) Burbeck were the parents of the following children:

(1) William, baptised, March 15, 1749, died young. (2) Jerusha, baptized June 16, 1751, married Captain John Cathcart of Boston. (3) Mary, baptized, April 15, 1752, died in infancy. (4) Henry, of whom further. (5) John, baptized August 1, 1755, married Jerusha Baker. (6) Joseph, baptized November 21, 1756, married Elizabeth, surname unknown. (7) Thomas, of whom further.

HENRY BURBECK, son of Colonel William and Jerusha (Glover) Burbeck, was one of the most distinguished men of the Revolutionary period. He was born in Boston, June 8, 1754, and was baptized at Christ Church in Boston, June 9, 1754. He died in



## BURBECK

New London, Connecticut, October 2, 1848, where he was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery with full military honors.

The early part of his life was spent at Castle William, now Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, where his father was in charge. He had just turned twenty-one when the Revolution began and his first commission, that of Lieutenant was gained in a company commanded by his honored father. His commission was one of the earliest, dated May 10, 1775, and signed by General Joseph Warren. On September 11, 1777, he was commissioned Captain of the Regiment of Artillery of that Massachusetts Line. He participated in many of the principal battles and was present with those who suffered through the cruel winter days in Valley Forge. At the close of the war, he returned to private life with the brevet title of Major.

Three years later he was again in service with the rank of Captain and was engaged in the Indian Wars along the western frontier under General Anthony Wayne. For four years, General Burbeck was in com-











BURBECK HOMESTEAD, NEW LONDON, CONN.



## BURBECK

mand of Fort Mackinaw, which at that time was far removed from civilization. During the War of 1812, General Burbeck was in command at Newport, New York and New London, and in 1815 he retired to the latter city with the rank of Brigadier General.

The following is quoted from "The Old Whaling Port", by Charlotte Molyneux Holloway:

"Major-General Henry Burbeck, Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army, Founder of the United States Military Academy and Second Chief of Artillery, and the man who did so much to bring that branch of the service to its splendid rank. He served with distinction in the Revolution, was a personal friend of Washington, served with great distinction as chief of Artillery to General Wayne in the war with the Miamis, was thanked in general orders, and in 1800 was in military command of all the Atlantic seaboard and Eastern and Middle States, with his headquarters at Washington, and in 1801 began the Academy at West Point. After a faithful, continued service in the most useful and arduous labor for the advancement of the army, he was retired, and devoted himself to his home



## BURBECK

in New London. On July 4, 1846, he was made president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. When he died, the Cincinnati erected a fine shaft to his memory in Cedar Grove. The town had a taste of his quality. It had decreed that the three elms which stand before the house should fall. The General determined they should not, and when he placed himself before them, gun in hand, and swore to shoot the first who touched them, he persuaded the selectmen that he was right. Within the old house now dwell his sons, William Henry, a member of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the American Revolution, John, and Charlotte, who is nearing one hundred years, an honorary member of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R."

General Burbeck was prominently identified with New London interests and he was a picturesque character of whom many interesting anecdotes have been told. His interests in military affairs never ceased and after 38 years in the service of his Country, he left a permanent monument to his career and achievements, by founding the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831.





## BURBECK

He married (first) in 1790, Abigail Webb, of Bath, Maine, who died July, 1790, a few months after they were married. He married (second) Lucy E. Rudd, widow of Captain Henry Caldwell of the U. S. Marine Corps.

THOMAS BURBECK, the son of Colonel William and Jerusha (Glover) Burbeck, and brother of General Henry Burbeck above mentioned, was born in Boston, August 25, 1758, and baptized two days later. He died in that city, May 8, 1846. He married Sarah Coverly, October 8, 1787, and they were the parents of the following children:

(1) Sarah, born in 1788. (2) Susan, of whom further. (3) Thomas, born in 1792. (4) Henry, born 1794. (5) Mary Glover, born 1796. (6) William, born in 1798.

SUSAN BURBECK, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Coverly) Burbeck, was born in 1790; she became the wife of Ebenezer White Hayward. (*See Hayward Line*).





## WIRES

### THE WIRES LINE

The Wires family that came to America and settled in Massachusetts are of ancient English origin. Alvan and Amy (Lewis) Wires left the Bay State and settled in Cambridge, Vermont, where their son Ephriam Lewis Wires was born, August 12, 1834. When Ephriam Lewis Wires was twenty years of age, he came to Milford, Massachusetts, and found employment in a shoe factory. A short time afterwards, he opened a photographic studio and was successfully engaged in this business for many years. In 1870, he formed a partnership with Joseph Mason Estabrook under the firm name of Estabrook, Wires Company to manufacture clinching screw machinery. Their success was rapid and enduring and the purchase of the Eames Tree and Pattern Company patents increased and enlarged their production. The next fifteen years were marked with progress for the firm, which at the end of this period was sold to the Standard Screw Company. The firm of Estabrook & Wires was dissolved and Mr. Wires became treasurer and general manager of the Lexington Water



## WIRES

Works, a position which he held for many years.

He was also interested in many other corporations and was president of the Milford Hospital Corporation; the Pine Grove Cemetery Corporation and the Milford Shoe Company. He was a director and one of the founders of the Milford Water Company, the Home National Bank and the Milford Gaslight Company. He was one of the prominent citizens of his day and had the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Wires married (first) in Milford, June 30, 1859, Mary Helen Pond, daughter of Charles and Mary (Bruce) Pond, born in Norwich, March 14, 1839, and died June 3, 1868. They were the parents of the following children:

(1) Evelyn May, born April 11, 1861. (2) Lewis, born March 30, 1860, died April 13, 1860.

Mr. Wires married (second) at Providence, Rhode Island, May 31, 1871, Mary Freeman Fitch, daughter of George Washington and Cassandra Eastman





## WIRES

(Morrill) Fitch, of Providence. They were the parents of the following children:

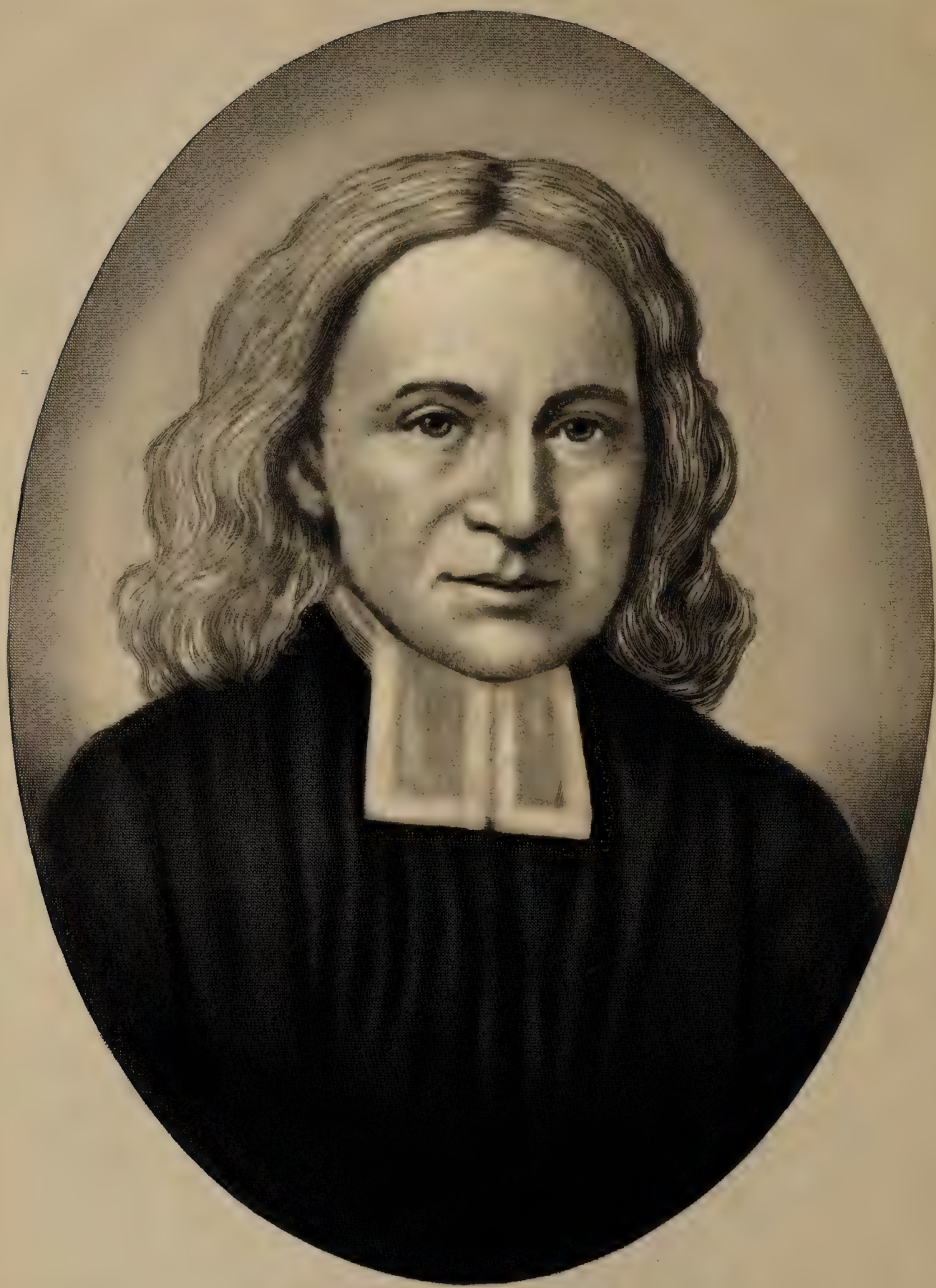
(1) Edith Cassandra, born June 14, 1872, who became the wife of Harry Taft Hayward. (See *Hayward Line*). (2) E. Stanley Wires of Wellesley, Massachusetts.











*Rev. Samuel Mc Clintock*

## MAC CLINTOCK

### THE MAC CLINTOCK LINE

THE surname Mac Clintock is of ancient Scotch origin. The family was founded in America by William Mac Clintock who settled in Medford, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL MAC CLINTOCK, son of William, was born in Medford, May 1, 1732, and died in Greenland, New Hampshire, April 27, 1804. He was graduated at Princeton in 1751, and five years later ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Greenland, where he spent the remainder of his life, except the period during which he officiated as Chaplain in the "Old French War" and for the New Hampshire troops in 1755. He was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and figures prominently in Trumbull's famous painting of that event, as the clergyman in bands, ramming down a musket. He often accompanied the soldiers on their march and became known among them as the fighting parson.

Dr. Mac Clintock's preaching was evangelical, serious, instructive, plain and practical.





## MAC CLINTOCK

“His style was manly and nervous, his delivery solemn and unaffected. His sermons were always the fruit of close application and finished with a degree of accuracy that few attempt and fewer attain.”

He preached his last sermon on the Annual Fast Day, April 19, 1804. He was honored with the degree of M. A. from Harvard in 1761 and with the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1791. Reverend Samuel Mac Clintock published “A Sermon on the Justice of God in the Mortality of Man”, (1759); “The Artifices of Deceivers Detected” (1770); “Herodias, or Cruelty and Revenge the Effects of Unlawful Pleasure” (1772); “An Epistolary Correspondence with Rev. John C. Ogden” on apostolic succession (1791); “The Choice,” a sermon (1798); and “An Oration Commemorative of Washington” (1800).

The following quoted from “Rambles About Greenland in Ryme” by M. O. Hall, Greenland, in 1900, sums up the character of Rev. Samuel Mac Clintock:





## MAC CLINTOCK

"But there was one McClintock, full of fight was  
he;

He went to fight the French, a valiant chaplain  
be;

And when the war broke out with England,  
volunteered

To go with Stark, and went to Bunker Hill;  
endeared

Himself to all, and fought with Warren as he  
fell.

What more of glory could one desire? Can you  
tell?"

Dr. Mac Clintock married (first) Mary Montgomery, who was born in 1737 and died in 1784. They were the parents of fifteen children. He married (second) widow Elizabeth Dalling of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by whom he had one son, Samuel, who married Mary Montgomery.

CATHERINE MAC CLINTOCK, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Montgomery) Mac Clintock, married Tristram Morrill. They were the parents of Cassandra Eastman Morrill, who married George Washington Fitch. They were the parents of Mary Freeman Fitch, who married Ephriam Lewis Wires. (*See Wires Line*).









*Mr. Kirk Kaynor*



## KAYNOR

A MAN, possessed of the highest type of integrity and diplomatic ability, as well as a charm of personal manner, William Kirk Kaynor had the very qualities essential to the successful public servant. For the number of his years, he had gone far, and it is a safe prophecy that he would have travelled still greater lengths along the road of a successful public career but for his untimely death. His passing was a tragic loss to his community and to his constituents. The many deeds of service which he had wrought and his admirable qualities of head and heart had gained for him a host of loyal friends.

WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR was born in Sanborn, Iowa, November 29, 1884, and was killed December 20, 1929, in an aeroplane accident in Washington, D. C., just as he was starting to fly home for the holidays. He was the son of William Akin and Annie (Winter) Kaynor. His father, who died in 1886, was the owner of hotels at various times in Sanborn and Spencer, Iowa.

William Kirk Kaynor was the fifth in a family of nine children, and his early education was obtained in





## KAYNOR

the schools of Spencer and Clear Lake, Iowa. At the age of sixteen, he sought and obtained work as a sheep herder and cowboy in Gann Valley, South Dakota. He remained there until 1903 in which year he came East to enter the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, determined to get a college education, though it meant working to earn all expenses. He entered enthusiastically into the school life, both in the class and athletic departments, and won the recognition and praise of his fellow schoolmates and classmates.

When one considers that this boy worked his way through school by his own efforts entirely, and that in spite of this handicap, he stood well in his class, it proves the old adage — “as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined.” The record made during these school years was but a forerunner of the admirable record made during his public career. In Hotchkiss School, Mr. Kaynor was the president of his class, president of the Debating Society and of the Gun Club. Other offices which he held were: Manager of the Musical Association; Captain of the Gym team; President of



## KAYNOR

St. Luke's Society; Editor-in-Chief of the Hotchkiss Record, and Class Orator at graduation on the "Spirit of Service." He won three letters on the track team in the quarter mile run, and two letters as full back of the football team. He was the winner of the Treadway prize — "Presented to that member of the graduating class, who by his industry, manliness and honorable conduct has done most for the life and character of the boys of the school."

After his graduation from Hotchkiss, he entered Yale College and there continued his distinctive record. He was the winner of the third Ten Eyck prize and the Meade scholarship; manager of the University Football team and president of the Football association; member of the City Government Club; the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Wolf's Head Senior Society.

After being graduated from Yale College Mr. Kaynor located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he became associated with the Reed Realty Trust, and in 1912 became manager. Five years later he was made manager of the Winchester Square Realty





## KAYNOR

Company. Within a short time he became actively identified with civic matters in Springfield, which was quite natural, as he possessed the energy, uprightness and keenness of mind so necessary to the public man. He was an ardent Republican and in 1921 was elected a member of the Common Council for two terms. During this period he served as a member of the City Property Committee and was one of the number who held out for the School Board in the controversy between that Board and the Mayor. He was chairman of the Republican City Committee being elected to this office to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Arthur A. Beth. He held this position three years and when his term was completed he had succeeded in raising sufficient funds to pay all debts and to leave a balance in the treasury.

His brilliant achievements had brought him to the attention of his superiors in office and on January 23, 1923, Mr. Kaynor was recommended for the office of postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, by Senator Gillett, the speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and soon after this date,





## KAYNOR

he was appointed by President Harding. In 1927, he was reappointed by President Coolidge. In July, 1928, Mr. Kaynor resigned the postmastership to become a candidate for Congress, and was elected in November, 1928.

He entered upon the duties of this office with the good will of the people of Massachusetts, and the future appeared filled with promise. Then came the great catastrophe, the sudden and untimely end which plunged the entire state into mourning. His career of service was so well known to his fellow citizens that they had full appreciation of the great loss they sustained in his death. His deep interest in the furthering of the best interests of Springfield was always evident, and one of his last official acts before the fatal accident was to check up with the Treasury officials relative to plans for the new Springfield Federal Building. During the few short weeks he had spent with his colleagues in the House, he had won their esteem and respect. Messages of condolence and of deep regret were received from many of the country's prominent men, including former President Coolidge and members of Congress.



## KAYNOR

The executive committee of the Hampden County Republican Club of Massachusetts passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that the members of the Hampden County Republican Club express their deepest sympathy to the widow and family of their late fellow member, Honorable William Kirk Kaynor, representative in Congress from the Second Massachusetts District. The untimely death of the husband and father removed the devoted head of a family, the benefactor of many a needy family, a public-spirited citizen, who gave time and money to aid the cause of community betterment, a war veteran who stood by his comrades and a representative who labored unceasingly for good government and who was well on the way to a brilliant career in Congress.

We are shocked by the loss of our friend. Our tribute must be a re-dedication of ourselves to his ideals of citizenship.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the records of Hampden County Republican Club and a copy sent to the widow and family of the deceased."





## KAYNOR

In a brief resumé of the public career of Mr. Kaynor, it is well to record here several of the public interests which held his attention and which also give an insight into the remarkable activity and energy of the man. He was president of the Kiwanis Club in 1925, in which year Springfield was awarded the International Efficiency Trophy in competition with over fourteen hundred other clubs in the United States and Canada. He was the first president of the Western Postmaster's Association and chairman for two years of the Board of Trustees of Hope Church. Mr. Kaynor's educational and financial affiliations were as follows: President for two years and secretary for eight years of the Yale Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts, member of the Council of Associated New England Yale Clubs for ten years; chairman of the Committee which founded the University Club and served as a member of the Board of Governors for two years; trustee of the Hotchkiss School in 1923, trustee of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College and member of the Executive Committee of the Board; member of the Board of Directors and vice-president of the Highland Cooperative Bank,





## KAYNOR

member of the Corporate Board of the Institution for Savings and a Director of the Springfield Chapin National Bank.

At one time Mr. Kaynor was a member of the Boy Scouts Council, a director of Family Welfare Association and a director of the Legal Aid Association. For two years he served as chairman of the Community Chest Drive and for three years as director and vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Kaynor married June 25, 1912, at Springfield, Massachusetts, Alice Chapin Reed, a daughter of the Rev. David Allen and Gratia (Chapin) Reed. Mrs. Kaynor was graduated from Vassar College in 1907. Rev. David Allen Reed was a Congregational minister and educator for many years and served as pastor of the Hope Congregational Church of Springfield. He is the founder of several educational institutions, one of which is the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, which he founded in 1884. He is now retired. Mrs. Reed is a descendant of Deacon Chapin, one of the early settlers of Springfield.



## KAYNOR

William Kirk and Alice Chapin (Reed) Kaynor were the parents of the following children: (1) William Kirk Kaynor, Jr., born January 8, 1915. (2) Allen Reed Kaynor, born January 25, 1917. (3) John Chapin Kaynor, born October 26, 1918. (4) Kenneth Winter Kaynor, born January 25, 1920. (5) Gratia Chapin Kaynor, born October 9, 1921. (6) Edward Reed Kaynor, born November 8, 1923.







## KINGSBURY

THE surname of Kingsbury was a prominent one in the annals of English history previous to the coming of William the Conqueror. As far back as the reign of Egbert, the name appears in such forms as Kynggesberie, Kyngesbury and Kinggesburie. In the reign of William I, it appears as Chingesberie (1050 A. D.). In 1155 A. D., during the reign of Henry II, it appears as Kingsburgh, Kingsborough and Kingsburh. There was a David Kynnesbury of Simon, Vicar of Chestnut Herts, appointed April 12, 1481, died 1503, in the time of Elizabeth, 1580 A. D. During the reign of Charles I, 1659 A. D., in the will of John Kingsbury, the name is spelled Kingsbery and Kingsbura. In the Boke of St. Albans, it appears as Kingsbage, and in Domesday Book as Chingesburies.

There are parishes of the name in England, County Somerset, County Middlesex, County Warwick. The one in the Tamworth division of the hund of Hemlingford, County Warwick, is one half mile from Kingsbury Station. Atherstone, its post-town, is situated on the River Thane, held by the Bracebridges of Atherstone through Turchill de Warwick since 851 A. D.





## KINGSBURY

The parish in the hund of Gore, County Middlesex, situated on River Brent, is mentioned in Domesday Book as Chingesburie and was formerly a royal manor. The church at the southern extremity of the parish is supposed to stand on the site of a Roman Camp. It is dedicated to All Saints and is a very ancient structure with some Roman bricks built into the wall.

Kingsbury, eight miles northwest from London, was the residence of Anglo-Saxon princes, and here Goldsmith is said to have lived while he wrote his "Animated Nature." The parish in east division of the hund (comprising 36, 990 acres) of Kingsbury, County Somerset, has Ilminster as its post-town. Wadham Wyndham, Esquire, is lord of the manor. At Kingsbury in Somersetshire, is one of the finest and most considerable churches of the Perpendicular period. It has a very beautiful tower, having pierced battlements and pinnacles of the Glastonbury type, and double windows with stone lattice work. The fine double pinnacled tower, arch and canopied niches adjacent deserve notice.



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There are four coats-of-arms recorded for the name of Kingsbury. One of these in Barber's "British Family Names" showing as principal charges a fesse and three eagles displayed; another in the later editions of Burke's "General Armory," showing a chevron, two doves and a serpent; a third showing a chevron and three crescents. The armorials bearings blazoned herein described are those given in Washburne's "Book of Family Crests," and in Burke's "General Armory" for Kingsbury of Ireland.













*Arms:* Gules, two boar's heads erased, in chief argent.

*Crest:* A snail issuing from its shell proper.



## KINGSBURY

There have been several immigrants of the name of Kingsbury, among them Joseph, whose wife was Millicent; John, with his wife, Margaret; Henry, with his wife, Margaret, and two children. There was another Kingsbury, whose christian name was Thomas, and some authorities claim that this Thomas was a brother of the other three immigrants, and others believe that Thomas of Assington, near Groton, England, who "promised to come over but did not" was father of Henry Kingsbury, the immigrant ancestor of the family herein under consideration.

HENRY KINGSBURY, was born in England, and emigrated from Assington, near Groton, England, to America in the ship "Talbot," flagship of Governor Winthrop's squadron which sailed March 30, 1630, arriving in July, 1630, at Charlestown, Massachusetts. With his wife, he joined the First Church organization of Trio-Mountain (later Boston) being members 25 and 26, but later removed to Ipswich, Massachusetts. There he was a resident as early as 1638, was a commoner in 1641, and a subscriber to the Major Denison fund in 1648. In the latter year he sold his farm of





## KINGSBURY

thirty-two acres to Thomas Safford, and bought a house and land on High Street in Ipswich. He married Margaret Alabaster, and their eldest son was Henry, of further mention. There was another child, whose name is not known.

HENRY KINGSBURY, son of Henry and Margaret (Alabaster) Kingsbury, was born about 1615 in England, and died October 1, 1687. He married Susannah, surname unknown, who died in Haverhill, February 21, 1678. Children: John, married Elizabeth Dustin. 2. Ephraim, killed at Haverhill, in May, 1676, by the Indians. 3. Susannah, married Joseph Pike. 4. James, born in 1654; married Sarah Button, January 6, 1673. 5. Joseph, of whom further. 6. Samuel, married Huldah Corliss, November 5, 1679. 7. Thomas, married (first) a widow, Deborah Eastman, June 20, 1691; married (second) Sarah Haines, January 19, 1702-03. 8. Eunice, married James White, April 16, 1678.

DEACON JOSEPH KINGSBURY, son of Henry and Susannah Kingsbury, was born in 1657, and died April 9, 1741. He was a freeman, October 11, 1682, removed





## KINGSBURY

from Haverhill, to Norwich, Connecticut, with wife and sons, Joseph and Nathaniel. He was chairman of the meeting at which the church society was organized in 1716, and was chosen one of the first deacons two years later. Many of the descendants of Deacon Joseph Kingsbury settled in Franklin and the vicinity, at one time a part of the city of Norwich, and these men were prominent citizens of their day. Deacon Joseph Kingsbury married between April 2 and April 5, in 1679, Love Ayer, born, April 15, 1663, died April 2, 1735, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Ayer of Haverhill. Children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Nathaniel, born August 23, 1684; married Hannah Denison, in April, 1709. 3. Elizabeth, born May 10, 1686, died May 24, 1706. 4. Mary, born October 13-19, 1687; married Stephen Bingham, December 11, 1712. 5. Elizabeth, born October 16, 1693; married Samuel Ashley, August 19, 1717. They had one child, John, born at Rowley. 6. Susannah, born September 24, 1695; married Jonathan Ladd, December 28, 1713.

DEACON JOSEPH KINGSBURY, son of Joseph and Love



## KINGSBURY

(Ayer) Kingsbury, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 22, 1682, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, December 1, 1757. He married, February 5, 1705, Ruth Denison, daughter of John Denison, son of John Denison, of Ipswich, born 1686-87. Chancellor Walworth calls her "that remarkable Ruth Denison, who brought better blood into the family than the Kingsburys had before." They resided in Haverhill, Andover and Norwich (Franklin). Children: 1. Ephraim, of whom further. 2. Hannah, born March 6, 1708; married, October 11, 1723, Jacob Hyde. 3. Love, born February 23, 1710, at Norwich; married Josiah Backus. She died December 29, 1778. Her fifth son, Simeon, married Eunice (or Elizabeth) Waterman. 4. Ruth, born February 24, 1712, in Norwich, Connecticut; married, June 23, 1734, Joshua Edgerton. Their fourth child, born August 8, 1748; married Sarah Hyde. 5. Joseph, born February 27, 1714; married, March 20, 1738, Deliverance Squire. 6. Ebenezer, born February 11, 1716; married, November 28, 1743, Priscilla Kingsbury. 7. Eleazar, born February 7, 1718; married, January 20, 1737,





## KINGSBURY

Freelove Rust. 8. Eunice, born in 1720; married, February 17, 1740, Jabez Backus. 9. Grace, born October 14, 1722, died August 18, 1729. 10. Daniel, born December 14, 1724; married, January 19, 1747, Abigail Barstow. 11. Tabitha, born October 7-17, 1726; married Zacheus Waldo. 12. Irene, born March 13, 1729; unmarried. 13. Nathaniel, born February 7, 1730; married, September 14, 1755, Sarah Hill.

EPHRAIM KINGSBURY, son of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury, was born January 4, 1706-07. He married, July 3, 1728, Martha Smith. Children: 1. Asa, born April 7, 1729; married, May 12, 1756, Sarah Huntington. 2. Absalom, born February 13, 1730; married (first) Rebecca Rust; married (second) Widow Abigail Wilson. 3. Martha, born August 16-18, 1733. 4. Obadiah (Dr.), born August 2, 1735. 5. Irene, born December 15, 1737; married Amos Avery. 6. Ephraim, of whom further. 7. Tabitha, born October 15-18, 1742; married Rust of Tolland. 8. Anne (or Anna), born in November, 1746, died September 6, 1747. 9. Joshua, born December 26, 1749, died at sea.





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SQUIRE EPHRAIM KINGSBURY, son of Ephraim and Martha (Smith) Kingsbury, was born March 13, 1740, in Franklin, Connecticut, and died March 10, 1826. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, ensign in the Rhode Island Alarm. He married, April 13, 1758, Phebe French, of Franklin, Connecticut; she was born October 5, 1741, and their marriage covered a period of sixty-eight years, lacking a month. Children: Andrew, born April 24, 1759; married, January 14, 1783, Mary Osborne. 2. Oliver, born June 13, 1761; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and died on his way home, in December, 1780. 3. William, born February 9, 1764; married in August, 1788, Abigail Richardson. 4. Phebe, born March 22, 1766; married, January 1, 1784, William Porter. 5. Jabez, of whom further. 6. Ephraim, born June 18, 1775; married, August 28, 1807, Margaret Pratt.

JABEZ KINGSBURY, son of "Squire" Ephraim and Phebe (French) Kingsbury, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, October 22, 1769, and died October 15, 1854. He married (first), December 10, 1789, Frelove Utey, of Mansfield, Connecticut. She died May 20,



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1823. He married (second), February 4, 1824, Chloe Talcott, of Bolton, Connecticut, who died May 24, 1857. Children by his first wife: 1. Anna, born July 13, 1790; married, December 20, 1815, Daniel Smith, of Stafford, Connecticut. 2. Elisha, born October 12, 1793; married in 1819, Betsey Chase, of Warehouse Point, Connecticut. 3. Amariah, born March 10, 1796; married, March 10, 1819, Emily Buckland, of East Windsor, Connecticut. 4. Ephraim, born July 20, 1799; married, September 19, 1824, Clarissa Bingham, of Coventry, Connecticut. 5. Alvin, of whom further. 6. Backus, born September 25, 1805, died June 3, 1831, in Coventry, Connecticut, result of an explosion in the Bolton Quarry. 7. Nelson, born April 3, 1808; married, November 12, 1833, Nancy Thrall, of Vernon, Connecticut. 8. Phebe, born June 9, 1810; married, June 10, 1838, Ebenezer Peck, of Coventry, Connecticut. 9. Erastus, born April 29, 1812; married Hannah Needham, of Stafford, Connecticut. Children by second wife: 10. Harriet Newell, born May 21, 1825; married, February 4, 1863, Adron Dart, of South Windsor, Connecticut. 11. Jabez Hyde, born November 2, 1827; married,





## KINGSBURY

January 3, 1854, Ann Jeanette Preston, of Vernon, Connecticut.

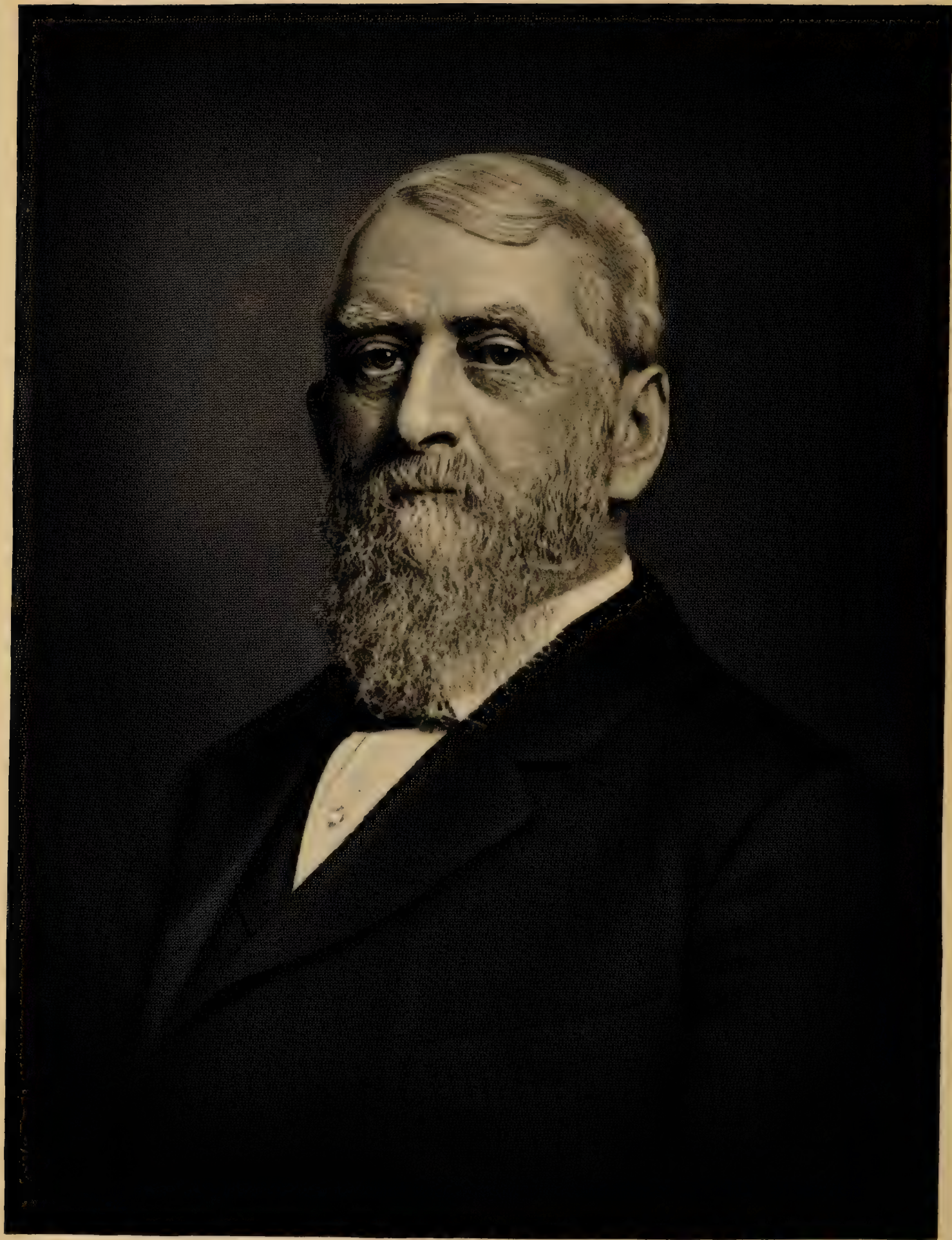
ALVIN KINGSBURY, son of Jabez and Freelove (Utley) Kingsbury, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, March 9, 1803, and died in Green Point, Long Island, December 8, 1867. He married, September 18, 1826, Emeline Kingsbury, born March 12, 1803 in Coventry, and died October 7, 1877. Children: 1. Martha Roxana, born August 20, 1828; married, May 16, 1847, Charles A. Kingsbury, son of Ephraim and Clarissa (Bingham) Kingsbury. 2. Joseph, born October 31, 1830, died August 31, 1853. 3. Ruth M., born November 8, 1832; married in April, 1868, Hon. Marcus Lillie. 4. Addison, of whom further. 5. Andrew Backus, born November 15, 1837, died August 20, 1841.

ADDISON KINGSBURY, son of Alvin and Emeline (Kingsbury) Kingsbury, was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, November 15, 1835, and died in June, 1914. In 1868, when he was thirty-three years of age, he established a box manufacturing business in South Coventry. His beginning in this business was a modest one, with only one attendant. By thrift and business









Engr. from a photo.

Addison Kingsbury



## KINGSBURY

acumen, Mr. Kingsbury worked steadily upward until in 1901, he was the owner of four factories, and with a pay-roll of almost four hundred names. He had a natural talent and inventive genius and invented several devices which aided the manufacture of the boxes and enlarged the productive capacity. In 1890 he invented machinery for the manufacture of the paper boxes and organized the Kingsbury & Davis Machine Company to manufacture the machines. Of this organization, he was treasurer and manager; he was also president of the Kingsbury Box & Printing Company, of South Coventry, with branches in Rockville, Connecticut, and Willimantic, Connecticut. Another branch of this business was established at Northampton, Massachusetts, and later incorporated under the name of the Kingsbury Manufacturing Company, with Addison Kingsbury as president and his son, Arthur L. Kingsbury, as manager. In the early summer of 1914, the father died and the son then succeeded to the presidency of this branch of the industry.

ADDISON KINGSBURY enjoyed the respect and esteem of his business associates and his fellow citizens. He











Arthur L. Krueger



## KINGSBURY

was a very successful business man and was a prominent citizen, fulfilling his share of duties as a man of affairs. His political support was given to the Republican party, and he represented this party in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and served as deacon there for many years.

Addison Kingsbury married (first), October 26, 1858, Charlotte Elizabeth Lillie, born August 22, 1838, and she died December 30, 1879. He married (second), October 27, 1881, Sarah Melissa Scott, born May 20, 1844, died May 6, 1900. He married (third), January 24, 1901, Mrs. Ida May (Warner) Robertson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Children: 1. Arthur Lillie, of whom further. 2. Lottie Gertrude, born June 8, 1865, died July 16, 1867. Louis Addison, born February 11, 1869; married, September 5, 1892, Bessie Dell Bradbury, born October 12, 1866; resides in South Coventry; is treasurer of the Kingsbury Box & Printing Company.

ARTHUR LILLIE KINGSBURY, son of Addison and Charlotte Elizabeth (Lillie) Kingsbury, was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, January 2, 1861, and



## KINGSBURY

died November 20, 1922. He was educated in the public schools of Willimantic, and at an early age began his business career as manager of a branch of his father's box manufacturing company. At a later date this branch was incorporated under the name of the Kingsbury Box & Printing Company, with the father as president and the son as manager. This branch of the business grew rapidly and became one of the foremost and important industries of the state. Upon the death of Addison Kingsbury, the son, Arthur Lillie Kingsbury became president of this flourishing industry and successfully managed its affairs until his death, November 20, 1922.

Mr. Kingsbury was actively identified with several other business institutions; he was vice-president of the Hampshire County Trust Company of Northampton; a trustee of the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital; director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was the first treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and was at one time president of the Northampton Club.

Fraternally Mr. Kingsbury was a Mason and very









Engby Finlay & Conn.

Alice B. Kingsbury.



## KINGSBURY

active in Masonic circles. He was a member of all the bodies of that order and at various times served in most of the local offices. He was a regular attendant of the Edwards Congregational Church and was chairman of the Board of Directors of this church.

Mr. Kingsbury married at Willimantic, November 12, 1884, Alice Bingham Palmer, of Willimantic, born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 2, 1856, daughter of Lewis Copeland and Ellen Maria (Davison) Palmer.











Palmer

*Arms:* Or, two bars gules, each charged with three trefoils slipped vert, in chief a greyhound courant sable.

*Crest:* A demi-panther rampant guardant, flame issuing from ears and mouth proper, supporting an olive branch.

*Motto:* Palma Virtuti (The Palm is for Virtue).





## KINGSBURY

The English Crusaders, on returning from the Holy Land, often bore a palm branch, and from this fact came to be called "Palmers." The presence of the palm branch denoted zeal in the cause of the Crusade and often meant the bearer had shown steadfastness of purpose and unusual courage in rescuing from the Saracens the Holy Sepulchre. When the English began to assume surnames many took the name of Palmer, and several became members of the nobility of England. It is recorded that one Norman soldier of the name received knighthood for his high courage in single combat with the Saracens.

WALTER PALMER, the ancestor of this branch of the family, is thought to have emigrated from Nottinghamshire, England, and many authorities have stated that he was a brother of Abraham, as they were found in Charlestown, in the Massachusetts Colony, about the same time, and their names many times appeared together on the records. Both were made freemen there, May 14, 1634, by authority of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay. His possessions were listed in 1638, in what was called a true record of the



## KINGSBURY

houses and lands of the inhabitants of Charlestown. The two acres containing his dwelling house were in the "East Field," butting south on the back street. In 1637, he and his son, John, received their share of the division of land on the Mystic side, in which some land was saved for the accommodation of "after-comers." In company with William Cheesebrough, his life-long friend, he agreed to prepare for a settlement to be called Secunke, which afterward became Rehoboth; this was thought to lie in Plymouth County, but was afterwards found to be in Bristol County. In 1645 the name was changed to Rehoboth.

About 1653, Walter Palmer bought land in the vicinity of what is now Stonington, Connecticut, and became the owner of about twelve hundred acres. For some time they attended worship in New London, but finally were able to organize a church in the new settlement, and on March 23, 1657, the first meeting was held in the house of Walter Palmer, afterwards in the houses of various others. They had supposed the settlement lay within Massachusetts, but it afterwards became part of Connecticut, and after considerable





## KINGSBURY

discussion the boundary was determined, part of the settlement being in Massachusetts and part in Connecticut. At the time Walter Palmer made his will, Stonington was under the jurisdiction of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, from which fact his will is now to be found in Boston. He died in Stonington, November 19, 1661. After long search for his grave, it was finally located by his descendant, John Stanton Palmer, of Stonington, where a rude granite monolith had been erected in the remote past. It appears to have been transported to the site by oxen. He married in England and his wife, Ann, was called Elizabeth to distinguish her from her mother; she died in England. He married (second), probably in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Rebecca Short, and they joined the First Church of Charlestown.

In direct descend from this immigrant, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Kingsbury, was Jonal Palmer. His son was Vaniah Palmer and he lived in Scotland, Connecticut. There he married Cynthia Fitch, and they were the parents of

JOHN PALMER, who was born in Scotland on March





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12, 1795. In 1820 he married Charlotte Young Bingham, born October 11, 1793, daughter of Alfred and Zerviah (Young) Bingham.

LEWIS COPELAND PALMER, their son, married Ellen M. Davison, and they made their home in Hartford, Connecticut, where the daughter, Alice Palmer, was born January 2, 1856. She became the wife of Arthur Lillie Kingsbury, as previously noted. Mrs. Kingsbury was educated at a private academy in Willimantic, Connecticut and for several years taught school. In 1885 she located at Northampton and in this same year joined the Edwards Congregational Church. For many years she has ably served as a member of the Board of Directors of the church, and has taken a keen interest in all other matters pertaining to the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury were the parents of one son, Harold Palmer Kingsbury, born September 6, 1886. He married Mary Elizabeth Miller, and they are the parents of three sons: Arthur Miller, William Miller and Richard Miller Kingsbury.









M a s o n

*Arms:* Or, a lion rampant affrontee azure.

*Crest:* A mermaid proper holding in the dexter hand a mirror and in the sinister, a comb.

*Motto:* Dum Spiro, Spero.



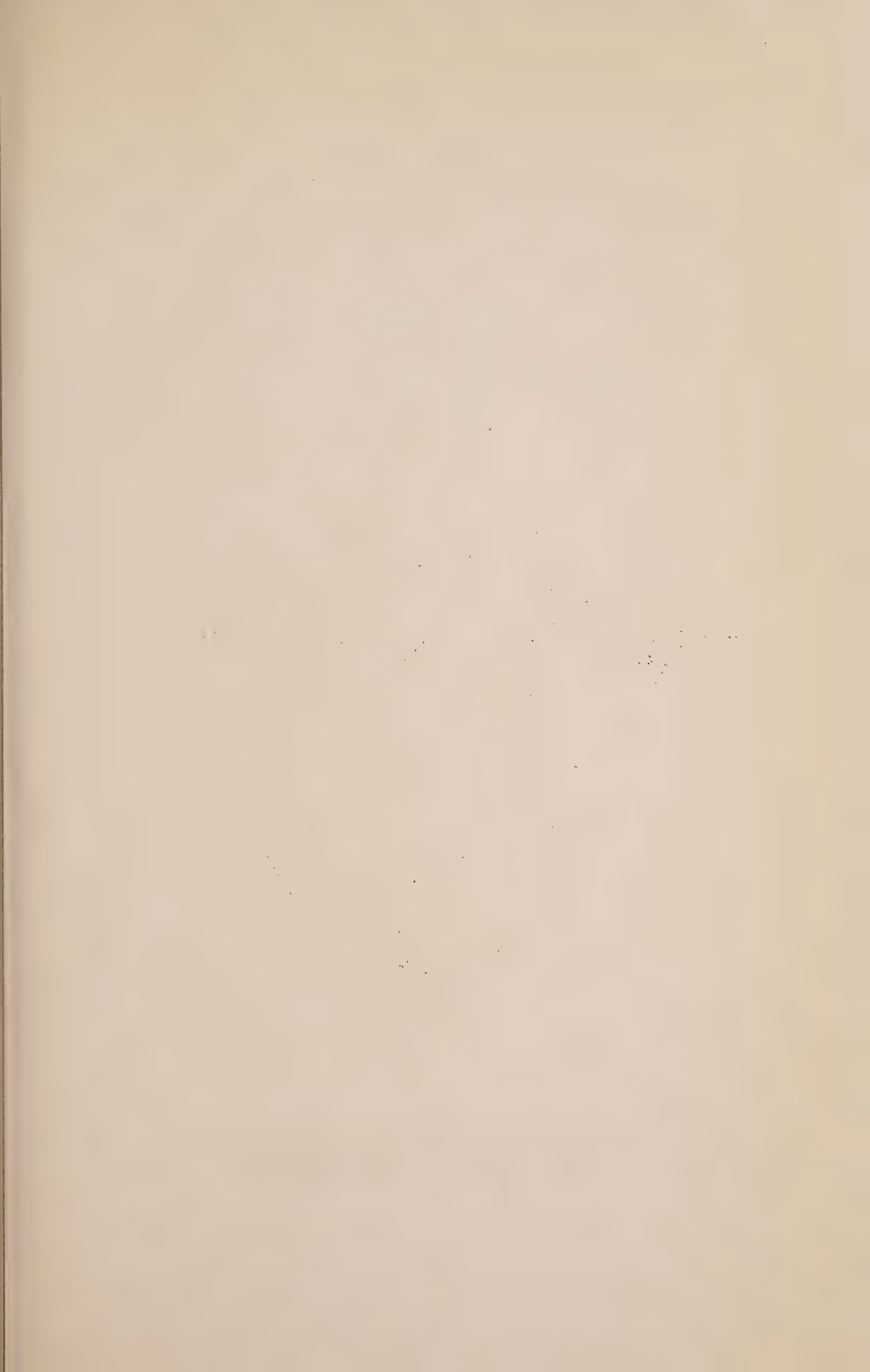


## MASON

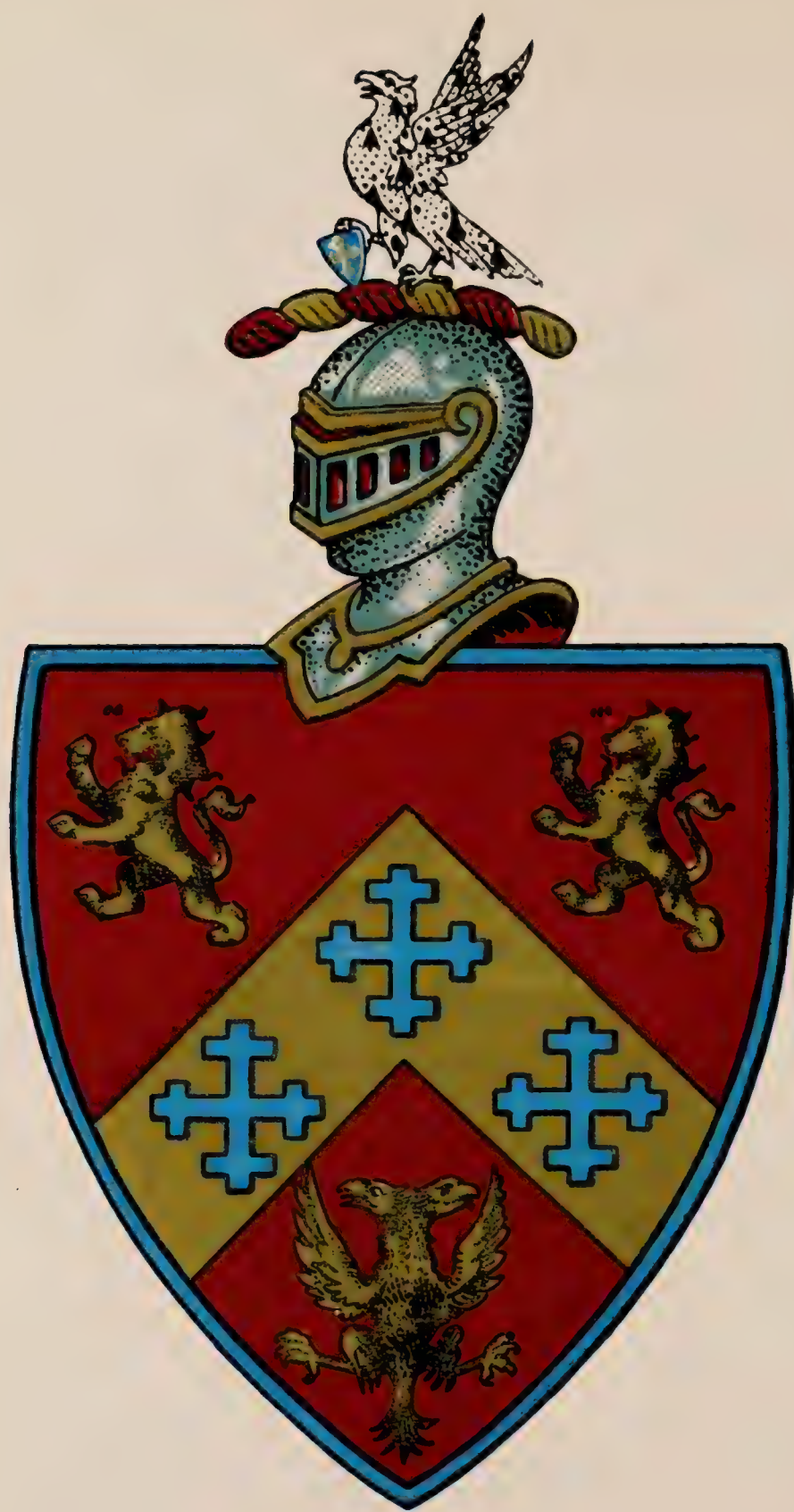
THE surname Mason is of ancient English origin and it is frequently mentioned in early Colonial Records. Several scions of this old patronymic have brought further honor to an already honored name by virtue of their several accomplishments.

SAMPSON MASON, the immigrant ancestor, was a Cromwellian soldier in his native England. He came to America about 1649, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he purchased a house and some land in 1650, which he sold in 1657, when he removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he finally settled. He obtained grants of land south of Rehoboth from the Indians, in the town of Swansea, which place lists his name as one of the original associates and founders of the town, and one of the original proprietors of the "North Purchase", later known as Attleborough, Massachusetts. It is probable that he was a cordwainer by trade, as on the Suffolk County records, there is the record of the settlement of the estate of Edward Bullock, of Dorchester, which shows a debt due Sampson Mason for his wife's shoes.









Butterworth

*Arms:* Gules, on a chevron or between two lions rampant in chief and an eagle displayed with two heads in base, or three crosses crosslet azure.

*Crest:* An eagle, wings elevated, erminois, supporting with the dexter claw an escutcheon azure charged with a cross crosslet or.





## MASON

Sampson Mason married Mary Butterworth, who was believed to be a daughter of John Butterworth of Weymouth, and they were the parents of 12 children. He died in 1676.

NOAH MASON, son of Sampson and Mary (Butterworth) Mason, was born about 1651, in Dorchester, and died March 21, 1700, in Rehoboth. His first wife's name was Martha and she died in 1675. He married (second) in 1677, Sarah Fitch, a daughter of John and Mary Fitch.

NOAH MASON, JR., son of Noah and Sarah (Fitch) Mason, was born December 17, 1678, in Rehoboth, and died August 29, 1744. He owned a large tract of land which was formerly the old homestead of Samuel Mason, in that section which is now East Providence, Rhode Island. He was also one of the owners of the old Providence Ferry. Noah Mason, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Henry and Joanna Sweeting.

JOHN MASON, son of Noah Mason, Jr. and Mary (Sweeting) Mason, was born in Rehoboth, September



## MASON

9, 1718, and followed the occupation of tanner. He married Elizabeth Grafton, of Providence, and they were the parents of three sons.

JOHN MASON, JR., son of John and Elizabeth (Grafton) Mason, was born June 20, 1762, in Rehoboth, and died in Attleboro in 1838. He married May 17, 1795, Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Richardson and widow of John Campbell, who died April 1, 1839.

JAMES MASON, son of John Mason, Jr., and Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell Mason, was born February 26, 1800, in Attleboro, and married in 1826, Abigail Freeman, a daughter of Abial and Abigail (Stanley) Freeman. She was born October 7, 1790.

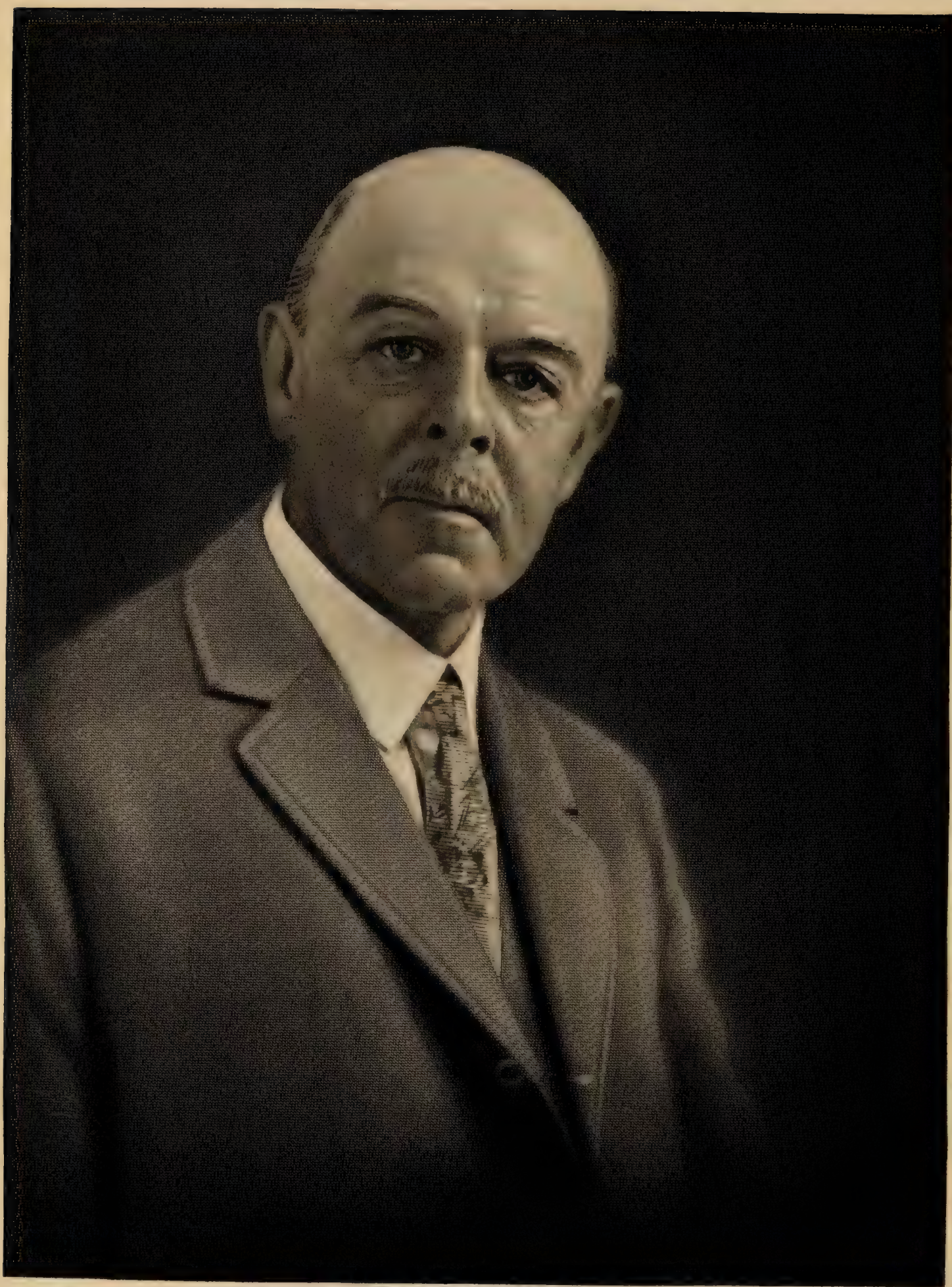
THOMAS FRANCIS MASON, son of James and Abigail (Freeman) Mason, was youngest of a family of three children. He was born April 22, 1832, in Attleboro, and died in North Attleboro, January 22, 1905. In his youth he learned the jeweler's trade which he followed throughout his active years. He











J. Frank Mason



## MASON

married Harriet Collins, a daughter of Charles and Cynthia B. (Sweet) Collins and she died August 6, 1917. They were the parents of the following children: (1) Francis J., who died young; (2) Maria I., who also died in infancy; (3) James Frank, of whom further; (4) Charles O., of whom further.

JAMES FRANK MASON, son of Thomas Francis and Harriet (Collins) Mason, was born in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 20, 1862, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, March 18, 1930. Except for the time spent in traveling, practically all of his sixty-eight years were spent in his native town of North Attleboro, where he was one of the most esteemed and beloved citizens. There he received his education in the public schools, later attending the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Providence, Rhode Island.

His first experience in business was as a clerk in the employ of the R. F. Simmons Company, manufacturers of jewelry in North Attleboro. He wished to learn this business in all its detail and after spending some time with the Simmons Company, he en-









MASON BOX COMPANY



## MASON

tered the employ of the Mason, Draper Company, where he had further experience. Subsequently, he became superintendent of the plant of D. F. Briggs Company. Mr. Mason now felt that he had a general knowledge of the various phases of jewelry manufacturing and at this time in partnership with his brother, Charles O. Mason, he formed the Mason Box Company of which he was president until his death. This company was organized to manufacture all kinds of jewelry boxes. It started from a very modest beginning, utilizing an old barn in the rear of the Mason home as a factory; employing a few boys and girls from the neighborhood and distributing their finished product locally. From the outset their business policy was "Fair Dealing with all Customers; Originality and Quality."

Thus from this little acorn, the great oak of progress, industry and success which is today the Mason Box Company has grown. It is very safe to say that a large measure of this success is entirely due to the adherence in every way to the motto and to the honest dealings of J. Frank Mason and his brother,









PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND PLANT

## MASON

C. O. Mason. The present plant covers sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space. The most modern machinery is installed there and many of the innovations and inventions are the ideas of Mr. Mason.

All kinds of jewelry boxes are manufactured, including paper display boxes of every description for jewelry and silverware, express and mailing boxes. They also manufacture novelties to meet the display needs and their product includes everything possible required in the jewelry trade, regarding containers and equipment. A complete jewelry card department is another feature of the plant and a display pad department, as well as a line of leather novelties.

They also maintain a completely equipped printing and steel die printing department and employ nearly 300 people in the factory at North Attleboro, and in a branch which is located in Providence, Rhode Island, they give employment to one hundred and twenty people. This company maintains a central office in New York City. The Mason Box Company is premier in this particular field, throughout the





## MASON

United States, and the product of their plant is found in all the leading jewelry establishments.

Mr. Mason was interested in the welfare of those in his employ and the faithful performance of duty was always rewarded with a promotion or salary increase. His will made provision for those who had served him long and the terms of the will are such that eventually the business will pass into the ownership of these employees. Mr. Mason was also one of the founders and an officer of the Mason-Lenzen Company of North Attleboro.

Other business connections included membership in the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Bank of Attleboro and the Attleboro Savings Bank.

A man could not possess the qualities of Mr. Mason without being a most public spirited citizen. Despite the great demand of his business on his time, he did not hesitate to assume his share of the public burden. He served as selectman for three terms, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for several years, vice-president of the Rotary Club and of the Community Chest. He donated the land which









J. FRANK MASON RESIDENCE

## MASON

formed the public playground of the children of Falls Village, and in his will the public institutions are remembered with substantial bequests. It is also willed that one day his beautiful home, with the surrounding grounds, shall be the site of the new North Attleboro Hospital. He was a great believer in the greatest good to the greatest number and was always eager to aid any movement which was for the benefit of the public at large. When the community hotel project was launched, it was largely due to Mr. Mason's interest and untiring labor that the undertaking was a success, resulting in the present Hotel Hixon.

His fraternal connections were many; he was a member of the Masonic order having passed through nearly all the chairs, and he was a member of the Elk fraternity and of the Red Men. His friends were legion; he was known to everyone in North Attleboro and surrounding territory and the sorrow of his passing was felt by every one.

The local paper carried this tribute to his memory, which is quoted in full herewith.





## MASON

"J. Frank Mason, North Attleboro, born and bred, comes back home today from Florida where he passed away on Tuesday morning. His body will rest in his home on Mount Hope Street overlooking the site of his birth and the site of the manufacturing plant which developed under the guidance of the Mason boys—Charles and Frank. He will be buried within the shadow of these places he loved so well. We cannot speak formally about J. Frank. He was such a democratic person that nearly every one called him J. Frank and he took it as a tribute. He lived a most useful life, making it possible for hundreds of persons to earn a living in his plant, assisting every charitable proposition by service as well as funds, serving his town as an official and being solicitous of the well being of the youth. North Attleboro has lost another of its benefactors. The town joins with his family in sharing their sorrow in his passing."

Mr. Mason married November 21, 1921, Rosella Platt, daughter of Thomas B. and Rose (Taylor) Platt of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.











*L. O. Mason*



## MASON

### CHARLES O. MASON

CHARLES O. MASON, son of Thomas Francis and Harriett (Collins) Mason, was born August 7, 1867, in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he died June 8, 1911, on the threshold of a most promising career. He was educated in the public schools of North Attleboro, and Bryant & Stratton Business College in Providence, Rhode Island. Following his graduation, he was employed by the Gold Medal Braid Company of Attleboro, until 1891, when he formed a partnership with his brother J. Frank Mason to manufacture boxes for jewelry, under the firm name of the Mason Box Company.

With the same business acumen which marked his later executive affairs, Mr. Mason began the venture in a small way. For the first few months, the factory was in a barn in the rear of the Mason home. A few girls and boys from the neighborhood were the employees and the local jewelry trade was the retail source. Prosperity and good fortune was attendant upon the enterprise and very soon it became necessary to enlarge the space. The business was soon on





## MASON

a basis that warranted the building of a plant and the installing of modern equipment. Today it is one of the important industries of North Attleboro, and the factory covers a space of sixty-five thousand square feet. Everything that is necessary in the display and box line in the jewelry business is manufactured by the Mason Box Company. The plant is a real benefaction to the community on account of the large number of people employed. Mr. Mason was also one of the founders of the Mason-Lenzen Company of North Attleboro.

Not only did Mr. Mason contribute to the industrial interests of Attleboro, but he was also keenly interested in its civic affairs. He was a public spirited citizen and was an important member of the Finance Committee of North Attleboro. Another project in which he was particularly zealous was in the management of the electric light and water plant. He gave much time and thought to perfecting his ideas in this direction and had the great satisfaction of seeing many of his plans mature previous to his death. He was never too busy to devote a certain portion of his





## MASON

time to town affairs and as a member of the Board of Trade, he rendered invaluable service. He was a director of the Manufacturers Bank of Attleboro, and of the Attleboro Savings Bank.

His genial and pleasant nature brought him into several fraternal organizations. He was a member of Bristol Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Attleboro, and of several other affiliated bodies.

The following editorial is quoted from a local paper contemporary with the death of Mr. Mason and it expresses the high esteem and respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens:

“In the death of Charles O. Mason, North Attleboro lost one of its most highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens. He was a wide-awake, progressive and enterprising business man, and was exceptionally successful. From a small enterprise with its home in a barn, the Mason Box Company grew until it reached its present large proportions and much of the success was due to the splendid ability of the dear departed. Mr. Mason was also identified with



## MASON

everything that stood for the advancement and progress of North Attleboro. Every public-spirited movement claimed in him an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. As a member of the electric light and water boards, Mr. Mason was a most zealous worker, and the value of his service to the town in those positions could not be fully estimated. In many other ways, he was a splendid worker for the town. The loss of Mr. Mason just in the prime of life is a severe blow to North Attleboro, the magnitude of which words cannot adequately express. But this is certain, he did all in his power and means to help the town, and it is gratifying to realize that his efforts were appreciated and that with his departure to the heavenly world he leaves the whole town bowed down in deepest grief."

Charles O. Mason married October 6, 1892, Ellen Louise Blanchard, daughter of Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard. (*See Blanchard and Thurston Lines.*) They were the parents of a son, Thurston Blanchard Mason, who died in infancy.









Blanchard



*Arms:* Gules a chevron or, in chief two bezants, in base  
a griffin's head erased of the second.

*Crest:* On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.



## BLANCHARD

THOMAS BLANCHARD, the immigrant ancestor was a native of Penton, Hants, England, and sailed in the ship "Jonathan" from London which arrived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 23, 1639. He was one of the early settlers at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1650, when he returned to Charlestown. In 1651 he bought land in the latter town and also in Boston. He had married a second time previous to leaving England, Agnes (Bent) Barnes, a widow, and she died during the voyage to New England. He married (third) Mary, and she died in 1676. The name of his first wife who was also the mother of his children is not known.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD, son of Thomas Blanchard, was born August 6, 1629, in England, and lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, until 1683. During this time he served as constable and was later admitted to the church there. In 1683, he removed to Andover, Massachusetts, where he died April 22, 1707. In 1662, he was listed as a landholder in Andover, and in 1686 was living there with his family. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Seth and Bethiah Sweet-





## BLANCHARD

ser and he married (second) Hannah, daughter of Thomas Doggett.

JONATHAN BLANCHARD, son of Samuel and Mary (Sweetser) Blanchard, was born in Charlestown, May 25, 1664, and died October 19, 1742, in Andover. There is frequent record found of him in the early records proving that he was a citizen of worth and substance. He married Ann Lovejoy, daughter of John and Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy.

STEPHEN BLANCHARD, son of Jonathan and Ann (Lovejoy) Blanchard, was born in Andover in 1702, where he lived until the last few years of his life when he removed to Wilton, New Hampshire. He married Deborah Phelps, who was born in Andover, in 1703, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Phelps.

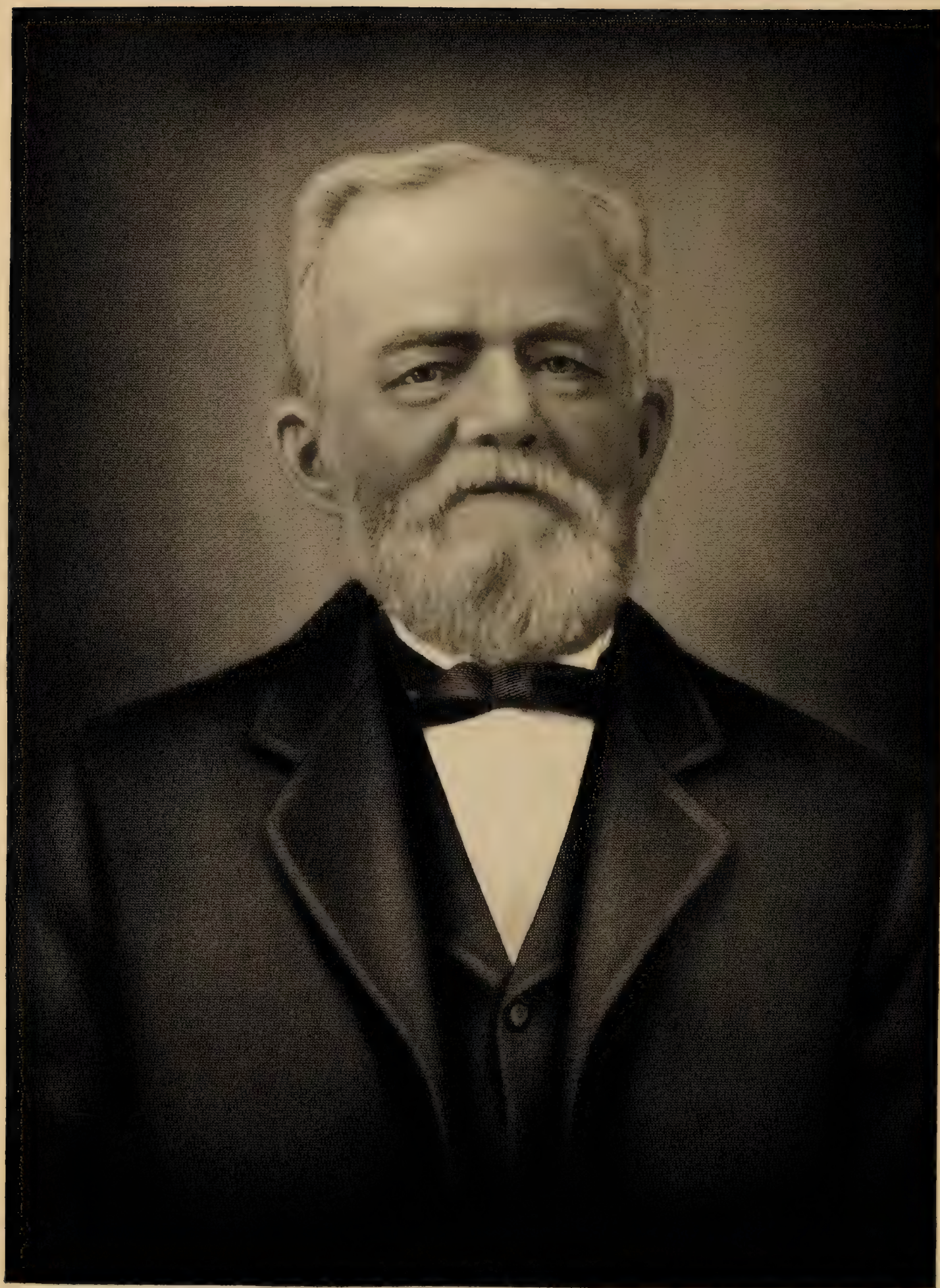
JAMES BLANCHARD, son of Stephen and Deborah (Phelps) Blanchard, was born in Andover, December 5, 1733. He married December 28, 1756, Hannah Tucker, a daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Jackson) Tucker, a direct descendant of Robert Tucker, the immigrant. Benjamin Tucker, son of











Hartwell Blanchard



## BLANCHARD

Robert Tucker, married Ann Payson, a niece of the Indian Apostle John Eliot.

ISAAC BLANCHARD, son of James Blanchard and Hannah (Tucker) Blanchard, was born in the town of Spencer, May 7, 1772. At one time he lived in Charlton and later removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was living after the year, 1810. He married Lucretia Knight, daughter of William and Beulah (Prouty) Knight.

HARTWELL HOOKER BLANCHARD, son of Isaac and Lucretia (Knight) Blanchard, was born December 5, 1820, in Charlton, Massachusetts, and died February 12, 1898. In his youth his parents removed to New Boston, Massachusetts, and there he began work at an early age in a cotton mill. In 1835, he was in Sturbridge working as an assistant to a brother-in-law, who was engaged in business there. After he was twenty-one years old, he went to Ohio, and was in the town of Brookfield there for a time, but returned again to the East in 1845. Subsequently, he was in Attleboro for a time, and then worked in Plainville, for Bacon and Draper, a leading jewelry











Sarah J. Blanchard.



## BLANCHARD

firm of that place. The later years of his life were spent as a plater for many of the prominent Jewelry merchants of that section of Massachusetts. For many years he was a leading member of the Baptist Church and was a most highly respectable citizen. He married October 8, 1855, Sarah Jane Thurston. (*See Thurston Line.*)

ELLEN LOUISE BLANCHARD, daughter of Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard, was born October 21, 1867. She married Charles O. Mason, as noted. (*See Mason Line.*)











Thurston

*Arms:* Sable a chevron between three buglehorns  
stringed or.

*Crest:* Out of a plume of five ostrich feathers argent  
a demi-griffin segreant vert.

*Motto:* "Thrust on."





## THURSTON

EDWARD THURSTON, the immigrant ancestor, was early settled in Rhode Island, where he was the first of the name. There is record in Newport, Rhode Island, of his marriage in June, 1647, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Mott. He appears on record as a freeman in 1655, and from 1668-1690 he held several public offices. His name appears with others signed to an address from the Quakers of Rhode Island, dated August 26, 1686, addressed to the King. The death of Edward Thurston occurred March 1, 1707, and his wife died in 1694.

JONATHAN THURSTON, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, was born January 4, 1659, in Newport, and died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1740. The name of his wife was Sarah.

EDWARD THURSTON, son of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston, was born in Little Compton, October 18, 1679. His first wife and the mother of his children was Susanna Pearce, who was a daughter of George and Alice (Hart) Pearce.

GEORGE THURSTON, son of Edward and Susanna (Pearce) Thurston, was born November 4, 1709, in



## THURSTON

Little Compton, and lived there until 1740, in which year he sold his old homestead and removed to Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

JOSEPH THURSTON, son of George Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, and married Sarah Taylor. For many years he held the office of constable of the town and was also prominent in other public affairs.

GEORGE THURSTON, son of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Thurston, was born August 28, 1790, in Hopkinton, and died in June, 1838. For many years he lived in Charlestown, and served as representative from there to the Legislature. He was also a justice of the peace. George Thurston married (first) Artemisa Saunders, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Taylor) Saunders, of Charlestown, and she died in 1828. He married (second) Mrs. Susan (Gavitt) Browning, who was born June 9, 1797, daughter of Sanford and Hannah (Berry) Gavitt, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and she died September 19, 1854.

SARAH JANE THURSTON, daughter of George and Susan (Gavitt) Browning Thurston, was born in





## THURSTON

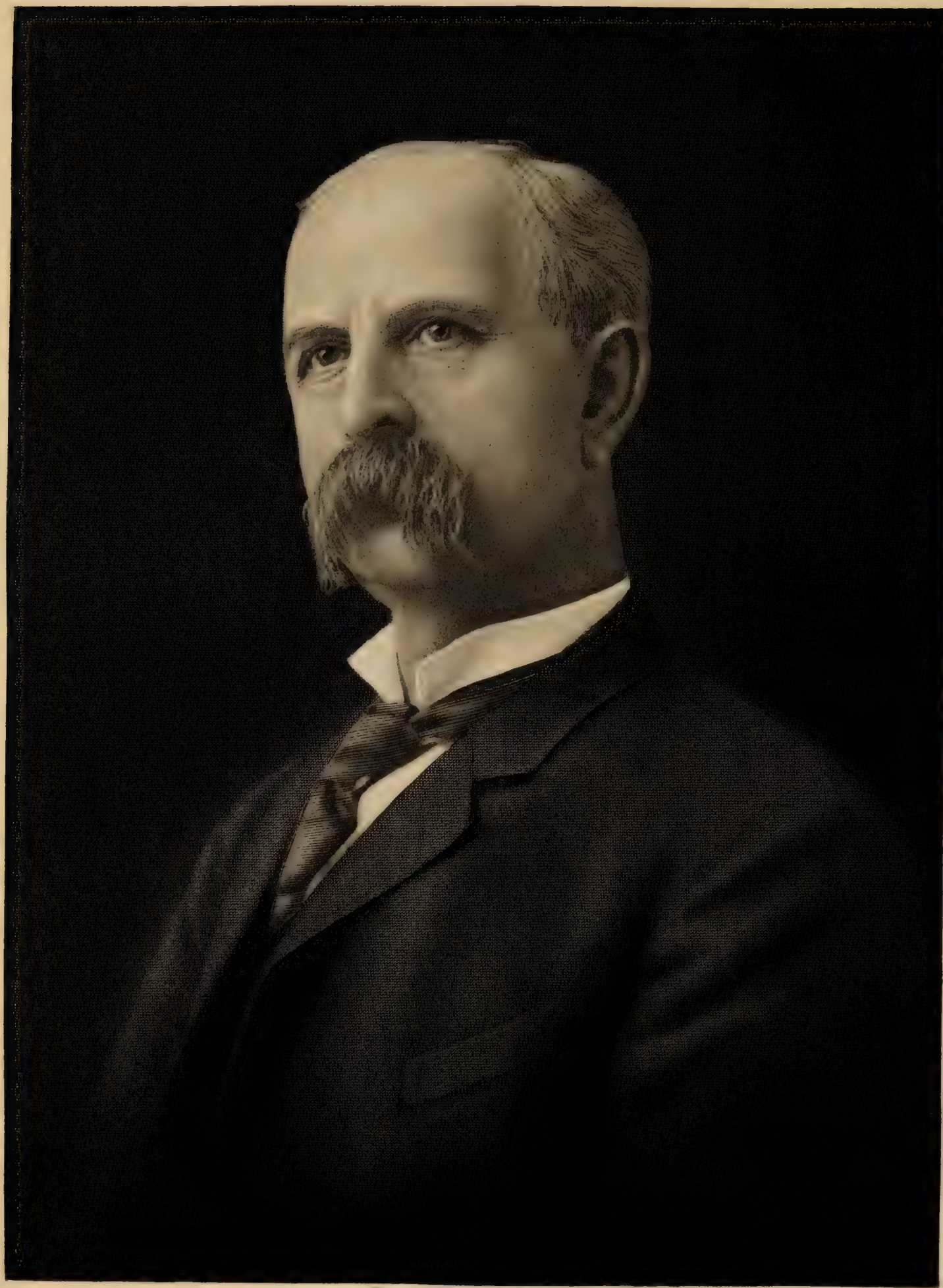
Charlestown, Rhode Island, March 4, 1831, and died February 24, 1925. She married October 8, 1855, Hartwell Hooker Blanchard, as noted. (*See Blanchard Line.*)











*W. A. Potter*



## POTTER

WILLIAM H. POTTER had the distinction of being the oldest business man in the town of Spencer, Massachusetts, and he also had the further distinction of being one of the most respected and revered citizens of that thriving borough. More than a half century ago he came to Spencer, at a time when the South Spencer branch of the railroad was not built, and it was necessary for him to walk the distance to the center of the town. From that day until the day of his death, he held an enviable place in the community.

Mr. Potter was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, April 12, 1850, and died August 18, 1929, in Spencer. His father, Edward Potter, was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, and later removed to Brimfield where he died August 4, 1896. He was a blacksmith by occupation and had a shop in Brimfield. The mother of William H. Potter was Malora Walker, who was born in Wales, Massachusetts, and died January 25, 1893.

William H. Potter obtained his education in the public schools of Brimfield and graduated from the





## POTTER

Hitchcock Free Academy. His first experience in business was obtained as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store in Southbridge. In 1875 he came to Spencer and there secured employment in a shoe store where he was employed during the summer months. In the winter time he worked in a hat factory in South Framingham, Massachusetts. There were none of these positions satisfactory to Mr. Potter; his ambitions were not being realized and at the age of twenty-nine he formed a partnership to engage in the clothing business under the firm name of Lovell & Potter. This was later dissolved by mutual agreement and Mr. Potter removed to the Sugden Building where he entered the same business alone. This was about the year 1904, and for the next two years his attention was given to the manufacture of paper boxes with such gratifying results that he sold his clothing store in 1906 to H. H. Wheeler and devoted his entire time to the box business under the firm name of the Phoenix Box Company, located in the Colette building. In 1919, Mr. Potter purchased the building at the rear of the Union block bordering Main Street and there the factory is now located.









Annie H. Potter









*Ernest W. Potter*



## POTTER

Until his death Mr. Potter was actively engaged at his office and was a familiar figure on the streets of Spencer.

In politics, he was a Democrat and in 1905 and 1906 was the representative of his district in the State Legislature.

Mr. Potter married December 18th, 1880, Annie M. Linley, who was born August 13, 1852, in Spencer, a daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Jackson) Linley. The parents of Mrs. Potter were born in Lancastershire, England, and came to America in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Potter were the parents of the following children: (1) Edward Linley, born July 7th, 1883, now manager of the mails in post-office at Fort Pierce, Florida. He married Emma J. Stump, and they have two children, Anna Magalen, born December 16, 1915, and Malora Jane, born November 18, 1918. (2) Ernest Walker, born January 16, 1888, and died February 24, 1930. He was manager of the Phoenix Paper Box Company and one of the prominent younger business men of Spencer. He had lived most of his years in that











*Earl J. Potter*



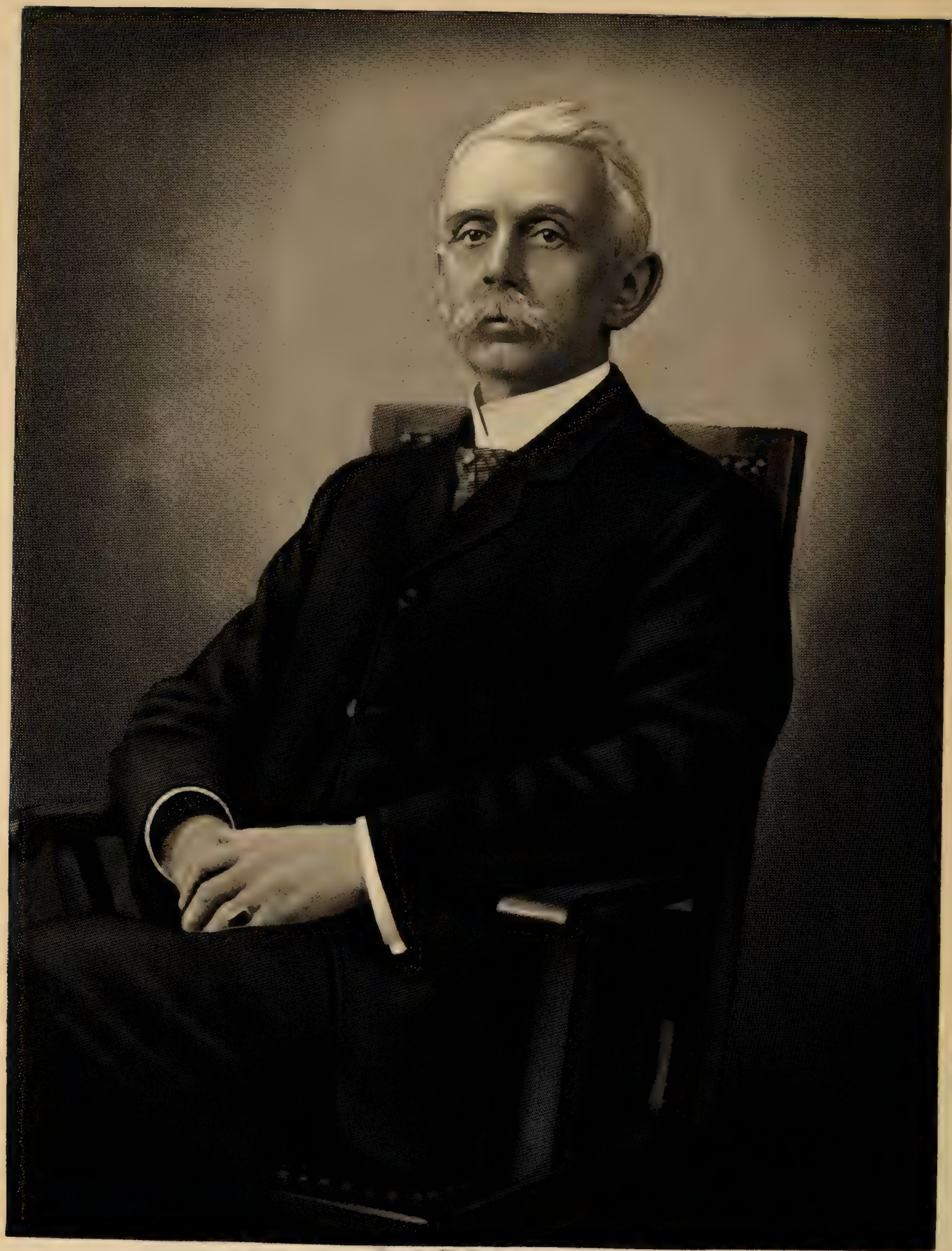
## POTTER

town where he was educated and previous to his association in the business founded by his father, he had been in the employ of the American Railway Express Company. He served his country overseas for nine months during the World War, and by virtue of this service, he was a member of the American Legion. Mr. Potter married Maude Forrest. (3) Earle Jackson, the twin brother of Ernest Walker Potter, was born January 16, 1888, and died November 6, 1929. He had been superintendent of the Phoenix Box Company up to the time of his illness which resulted in his death. In the civic and business life of Spencer, he had followed in his brother's and father's footsteps and taken an active part. For several years, he served as forest warden and was foreman of the old steamer company, Main street fire house. In his politics he was a Democrat and an untiring worker in the interests of his party, although not an office seeker. His early death removed one of the useful citizens of Spencer, and happening, as it did, within three months of his father's death, it was a great loss, not only to his immediate family but to his fellow townsmen as well.









William L. Robinson.



## ROBINSON

ONE of the prominent business men and representative citizens of Mansfield, Massachusetts, William Lewis Robinson enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow men. He was a scion of an old New England family that was founded by Thomas Robinson, who was an early settler of Guilford, Connecticut. In the fourth generation from Thomas, the family was established in Massachusetts, where it has since taken a foremost part in mercantile and civic lines.

WILLIAM LEWIS ROBINSON was born, December 15, 1855, in Mansfield, and died there September 22, 1929. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Shaw) Robinson, of Mansfield. His father was a school teacher and for many years a merchant in Mansfield, where he was active in local affairs. He served as representative to the General Assembly from Mansfield in 1874. His mother, Elizabeth Shaw, was a daughter of Marshall and Hannah (Shaw) Shaw.

The education of William L. Robinson was obtained in the Mansfield public schools and the John Berry Academy. He attended the Comer Business College in Boston, where he received the benefits



## ROBINSON

of a full business training. Subsequently he completed a course in music at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston where he specialized on the organ. After his graduation he received the position of organist at the Middleboro Congregational Church which position he held for twelve years and was then organist at the Berkley Temple in Boston. Throughout his entire life, he never lost his great love of music and even in his later years, when he had practically given up that work as a profession, he was accustomed to play the organ at the lodges of which he was a member.

In 1878, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of W. and W. L. Robinson to engage in the dry-goods business. This undertaking was a great success from the beginning and for one year over the half century mark, this firm flourished in Mansfield. The upright business methods of Mr. Robinson and his genial nature brought many customers to his store from miles around. He was also widely known among the wholesale dealers as he made regular trips to Boston and other cities as buyer for the firm.





## ROBINSON

The town of Mansfield appreciated Mr. Robinson as a man and as a citizen, and they frequently called upon him to fill positions of trust and honor. The town fathers realized that a man who could make such a success of his business was the type of man they needed to manage the business of the town. Further, Mr. Robinson had a deep innate pride in his home town, and as a staunch member of the Republican party, he generously devoted his time and money to the best interests of the community. In 1907-08, he served as representative to the Legislature from the second Bristol district being the second generation of his family to hold this office. For twenty years, Mr. Robinson served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mansfield Public Library; for five years he was a member of the School Committee; in 1906, he was clerk of the Board of Selectmen and at one time he served as Town Auditor. He was a charter member of the old Board of Trade and for a long period served as treasurer of this body.

Anything that pertained to the betterment of conditions for the people of Mansfield always held





## ROBINSON

his strong personal interest, and it was largely due to Mr. Robinson's efforts that the town was able to start its allotment of the state road to Norton, in 1906. At that time he served as secretary of the permanent commission on the Fall River bridge.

His fraternal affiliations were many and for thirty years he served as organist of St. James Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member. He was also a member of Mansfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he served as treasurer.

Mr. Robinson was a regular attendant of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield and in this field as in the business and civic departments, he was a zealous worker. As recreation from his many interests, Mr. Robinson was a devotee of the game of roque, a form of croquet played on a court, and for twenty-one years from 1900 to 1921, he took part in the national tournaments of this game.

On November 28, 1881, Mr. Robinson married Mary L. Shaw, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Shaw) Shaw. She is a descendant of an old and prominent Colonial family, her father being a pioneer druggist



## ROBINSON

of Middleboro for many years. By virtue of her ancestry Mrs. Robinson is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

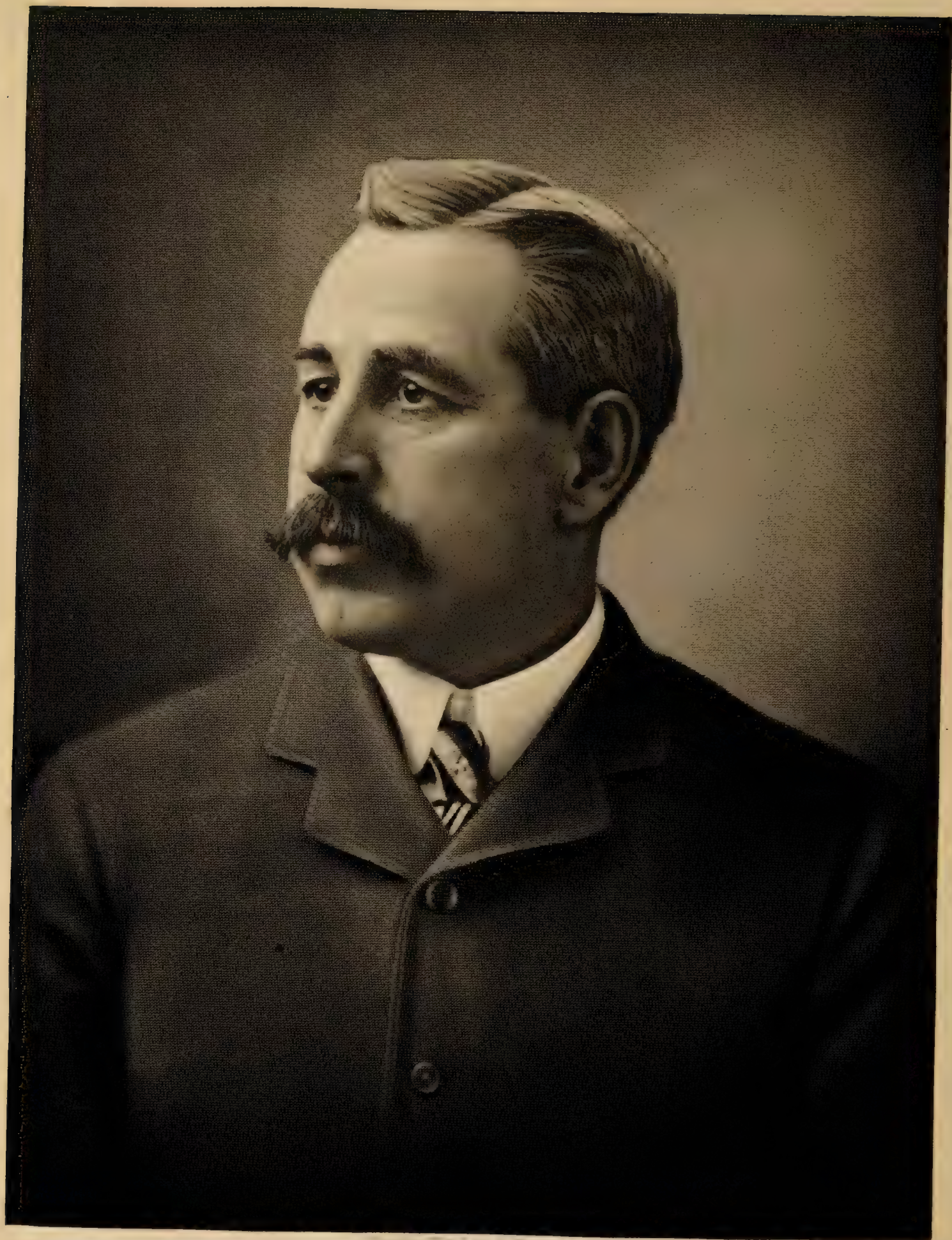
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of a son, Everett William Robinson, who was born February 21, 1887. He is now the principal of the Mansfield High School and since the death of his father has shared an interest in the W. & W. L. Robinson Dry Goods business. He has also taken more than his share of interest in public matters and has several times filled positions of responsibility. He has been president of the Library Trustees for many years and in 1923-24, following the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he served in the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Robinson married, June 24, 1922, Helen Packard, daughter of C. Morton and Frances W. (Perkins) Packard. They are the parents of a daughter, Edith M., who was born May 24, 1923.











*George S. Sheldon.*



## SHELDON

THROUGHOUT New England many towns and villages have been named in honor of some member or descendant of the old Colonial families. Such a town is Sheldonville, Massachusetts, where for several generations scions of the Sheldon family have lived and materially added to the welfare of the community and thus brought honor to an already honored name.

GEORGE SPENCE SHELDON, a worthy bearer of this patronymic, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, March 15, 1854, and died in Sheldonville, February 15, 1930. He was the grandson of Colonel Rhodes Sheldon, a noted boat builder and founder of the town of Sheldonville. The latter was from Cumberland, Rhode Island, whence he removed in 1823 to West Wrentham, Massachusetts, and continued business as a builder of boats. In a short time he had taken his place as a leading citizen of the community through his industry and benevolence. He was a Republican in politics and served as representative of West Wrentham. In the work of the Baptist Church, he was also most active. George Sheldon,



## SHELDON

son of Colonel Rhodes Sheldon, and father of George Spence Sheldon, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and died in Sheldonville in 1894. He married Mary J. Brown of Cumberland, who died in August, 1908. George Sheldon followed the occupation of his father and in turn was a prominent man of business in Wrentham and Sheldonville.

The education of George Spence Sheldon, who is more particularly the subject of this sketch, was obtained in the Moses Brown School at Providence, and at Dean Academy. He prepared for Tufts College at Phillips Academy in Andover, and received his degree of A. B. in 1880. Subsequently he spent a few years teaching school in Plainville, Massachusetts, after which he formed a partnership with his brother William, and engaged in boat building on Atlantic Avenue, in Boston, Massachusetts.

They continued this business most successfully until 1901, thus members of the Sheldon family had been engaged in the boat building business for more than a hundred years. After Mr. Sheldon gave up the boat building business, he went to Norfolk, Virginia,





## SHELDON

where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Marnix, to open a business school. In this school Mr. Sheldon was the teacher of shorthand, typing and similar subjects in which he was most proficient. This undertaking had every promise of being a great success, but unfortunately the climate did not agree with Mr. Sheldon and it was necessary for him to return north again. It is very fortunate, however, for the town of Wrentham, that he did so, for from that time on, his ability and time were devoted to the interests of that town. He entered wholeheartedly into the civic life of the village, and served in one public capacity or another until his death. He was the Assessor for twenty-five years; selectman and overseer of the poor for fifteen years; member of the Board of Registrars; member of the Citizen's Town Committee and member of the School Committee. In the performance of his duties incumbent on these offices, Mr. Sheldon was a source of entire satisfaction to his constituents. His native capability and his genuine love of his town and fellow citizens made him a most desirable man for these offices. He was known to everyone and when the news of his passing was learned, there was real sorrow felt by all.





## SHELDON

Mr. Sheldon married December 24, 1884, Fanny Emily Davidson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Raisbeck) Davidson. William Davidson was born in Aberlemlie, Scotland, May 25, 1826, and died August 18, 1895. With his wife, he came to the United States in 1854, and for a few years was located in New York City. By occupation, he was a dyer and bleacher, a trade he had learned in Scotland. In 1856, he removed to Franklin, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business as a dyer, making a speciality of coloring straw for bonnets and hats. In 1864, he made another change and removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he maintained offices and established a dye works on Smithfield Avenue. This business was carried on very successfully until 1879, in which year Mr. Davidson retired to a farm which he had purchased in West Wrentham. There he spent the remaining years of his life, excepting a short time when he lived in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He married in 1854, Elizabeth Raisbeck, born in Liverpool, England, April 10, 1830, and died April 14, 1914, a direct descendant of Sir Walter Raisbeck, of Hull, England.



## WATSON

ONE of the foremost business executives of Bristol County, Massachusetts, as well as one of the outstanding public spirited citizens, Clarence Linden Watson was one of the dominant figures of his day. He was born November 16, 1849, in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and died March 12, 1930, in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was a son of Robert and Adah Sayles (Clark) Watson and a descendant of Matthew Watson, an early settler of Rhode Island. On the maternal side, Mr. Watson's ancestry is traced to another prominent Rhode Island family, the Sayles line, through which, by the marriage of his great-great-great-great-grandfather, John Sayles to Mary Williams, connection is established with Roger Williams.

ROBERT WATSON, father of Clarence Linden Watson, was the owner of a machine shop in Providence for many years and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of rubber netting used in the lining of rubber boots, overshoes and rubbers. He died February 20, 1895, at the age of seventy-four years, and Mrs. Robert Watson died February 12, 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years.









Clarence L. Watson



## WATSON

CLARENCE LINDEN WATSON was educated in the little old red school house in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and when still a boy, went to Providence, where he found work in a machine shop. Most of his friends were engaged in farming, but Mr. Watson had a strong leaning toward a mechanical career and to this end he worked in various shops in Providence where he gained valuable experience. Thence he went to Attleboro where he was destined to become one of the most substantial citizens. However, he came there just a poor boy, industrious, ambitious and thrifty. With these qualities he was bound to win. He found work in the plant of the Bliss Brothers Company, manufacturing jewelers. Incidentally, this also proved the turning point in his career. For many years he had had the ambition to be his own master and with this goal before him, he worked with a purpose. By his industry and thrift he managed to save a considerable amount, so that in 1873 when his opportunity came, he was ready.

In that year he formed a partnership with Fred A. Newell, C. J. Cobb, S. W. Gould and W. A. Battey,









THE WATSON COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS



## WATSON

under the firm name of Cobb, Gould & Company, to engage in the business of manufacturing jewelry. Although their beginning was along modest lines, progress soon made it necessary to find larger quarters.

In 1879, Messrs. Cobb and Gould retired and the firm name was changed to Watson & Newell. In 1921, Mr. Newell retired and withdrew from the firm and the name of the company was changed to its present name, the Watson Company. The business continued to increase in volume and extent, and became the largest metal working factory in Attleboro. Its product is shipped to all parts of the civilized world. Under the judicious management of Mr. Watson, a most prosperous business has been built which has always kept abreast of changing conditions and modern improvements. As the development has increased, there have been several subsidiary companies formed from the original plant, all of which were successfully launched under the direction of Mr. Watson. These are: The Standard Button Company; Thomas Company and the Fillkwick Company.





## WATSON

Mr. Watson's interests were not confined entirely to his own factory, as he was actively identified with several industrial and financial interests. He was president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Horton-Angell Company, manufacturers of jeweler's findings. For two decades he held the office of president of the National Bank of Attleboro and was chairman of the Board of Directors of this institution during the years preceding his death. He was a director of the Union Trust Company and of the National Exchange Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.

Of his services and usefulness as a citizen to his community, there can be no better summary than that made by former Mayor Harold E. Sweet which follows:

"No man of his time contributed more to the development of Attleboro as it is today than did Clarence L. Watson. In business, banking and real estate, he has been an outstanding figure in our community for over half a century, and to me, his chief claim to our admiration and respect lies in his stead-



## WATSON

fast and consistent loyalty to the town of his adoption, for he was not a native son.

The growth of his business and the quality and reputation of his product inevitably drew the interested attention of other leading concerns in the silver industry and attractive offers to Mr. Watson to sell out or to combine with them. This was also true with regard to the First National Bank, the strength and solidity of which was perhaps his chief concern, and also to a lesser degree in the development of his real estate. However, in all these fields of endeavor, where he had been such a dominating factor, he insisted on maintaining his independence of action fostered by a feeling of local pride and fidelity to those monuments of his energy and genius.

Attleboro has lost a stalwart and devoted citizen."

Fraternally, Mr. Watson held membership in the following orders: Pennington Lodge, A.O.W.W.; James Wood Lodge, I.O.O.F.; Digeon M. Horton Encampment and Pythagoras Chapter. His clubs were: the Algonquin of Boston; the Rhode Island Country Club; the Squantum Club of Providence; the West Side Club and the Highland Country Club.





## WATSON

He married January 8, 1879, Anne E. Capron, who was born at North Attleboro, January 6, 1847, daughter of Addison and Mary A. (Worsley) Capron. (*See Capron Line*).

They were the parents of a daughter, Edith Capron Watson. She married June 27, 1915, Grover C. Richards of South Portland, Maine.

The following is an excerpt from an editorial which appeared in the Attleboro Sun at the time of Mr. Watson's death:

"The death of C. L. Watson marks the passing of a man who wrought the industrial history of a dozen firms in this city. A worker himself, he rose from the ranks and won a name as a manufacturing jeweler and then, past his half century mark, had the courage and vision to adventure into the different business of silversmithing with which his name has been so long connected. \*\*\*Without public sign of his interest, he kept in close touch with public and civic affairs. He never cared for the role of dictator but he never lacked positive views or friends to whom to confide them. \*\*\*Few of us will look upon his like again."





## CAPRON

BANFIELD CAPRON was the first of his name in America. He married (first) ——— Callender of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and (second) Elizabeth Blackington of Attleboro, Massachusetts. She died May 10, 1735, and he married (third) Mrs. Sarah Daggett. The date of his last marriage was December 16, 1735, and the date of his death was August 20, 1752.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH CAPRON, son of Banfield Capron, was born September 12, 1691 and died October 14, 1776. He married (first) Judith Peck, June 3, 1714. She was born in 1690, and died March 14, 1734. He married (second) Bethia Burt, February 14, 1735, and she died May 18, 1753. His third marriage was November 12, 1753, to Mary French, who died November 21, 1783.

ELIJAH CAPRON, son of Captain Joseph and his second wife, Bethia (Burt) Capron, was born June 27, 1742, and died October 17, 1813. He served in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Abigail Stanley of Attleboro, and she died February 1, 1826.

DAVID CAPRON, son of Elijah and Abigail (Stan-



## CAPRON

ley) Capron, was born November 15, 1781, and died January 23, 1850. He married Polly Eaton, and she died September 14, 1845.

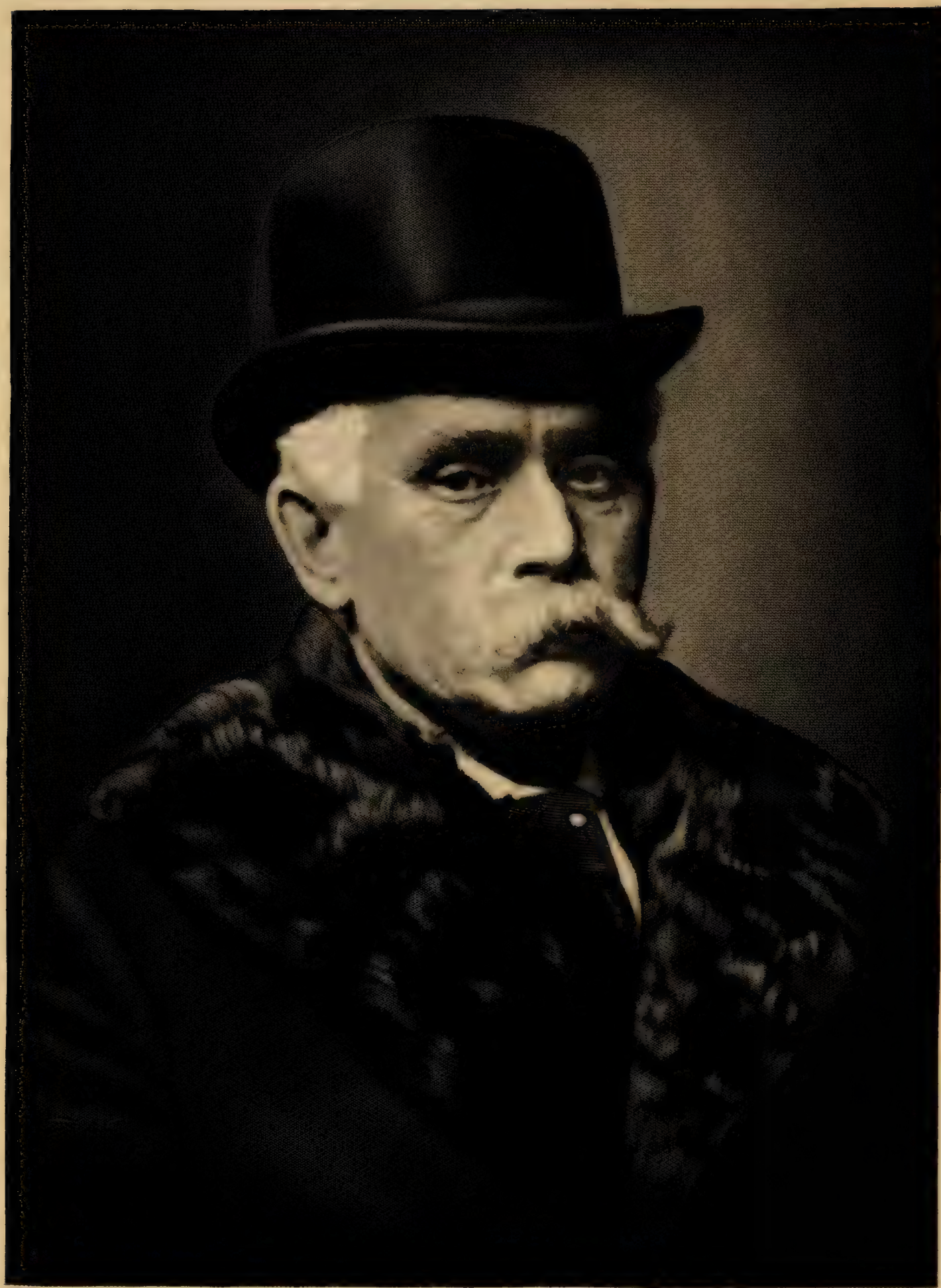
ADDISON CAPRON, son of David and Polly (Eaton) Capron, was born January 1, 1808, and died May 8, 1871. He was a machinist and invented the first chain machine to be used in Attleboro. This was a machine to make watch chains and Mr. Capron manufactured this product for many years. He married Mary Anne Worsley, who was born in England, June 29, 1814, and died February 27, 1900. They were the parents of two daughters. Isabel, born December 24, 1836 and Anne E., born January 6, 1847, who became the wife of Clarence Linden Watson, as noted. (*See Watson Line*).











W.B. Whittier



## WHITTIER

THE life of William Benjamin Whittier was one of rare success and attainment. He had the pleasure of looking on the fulfillment of many of his cherished plans and hopes. He was continually surrounded by relatives, friends and employees who delighted in ministering to him that they might show him the honor and reverence in which they held him. Certainly no other citizen in Framingham, Massachusetts, achieved so much in business and educational service, nor exerted so wide and beneficent an influence in his community as did Mr. Whittier.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN WHITTIER was born November 18, 1858, in Rawdon, Nova Scotia, and died August 27, 1910, in Framingham, Massachusetts, a son of James G. and Sarah Jane (McPhee) Whittier. James G. Whittier was a farmer and came to Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1875, where he owned and operated a large farm until his death.

William Benjamin Whittier received his early education in the public schools of Rawdon and he was seventeen years of age when his father removed to Somerville. As he was the oldest son of a family of



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nine children, it was necessary that he seek employment in order to aid in the support of the family. For a few years he was variously employed, endeavoring to find some congenial work where he would have an opportunity for advancement, as the ambition which was an important factor in his later success, had already evidenced itself. Mr. Whittier learned of an opportunity with a nursery firm in Concord, Massachusetts, and without delay sought and obtained the position. He was a natural lover of plants and flowers and after a few short weeks in his new field, it was apparent to him that he had found his life's work.

He spent ten years with the Concord nursery and at the end of that time there was no detail of the business which had escaped his attention and study. In many instances he improved upon his knowledge through trial and experiment, and in the comparatively short period of time saved ten thousand dollars, which marked the beginning of his successful career. He had set his goal and had consistently worked toward it, and now in the year 1893, he was begin-





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ning to taste the first fruits of his reward. In that year, he came to Framingham, Massachusetts, where in partnership with other business men, he established the Framingham Nurseries. In 1902 Mr. Whittier became sole owner of this large and prosperous concern which had grown to be one of the largest nurseries in New England, covering three hundred acres, all of which were under cultivation, and the name of the firm was changed to the William B. Whittier Company.

Mr. Whittier took a great interest in his work, and in order that he might have one of the finest selections for his patrons to choose from, he made a trip to Holland to purchase bulbs and new plants for his nursery. He was ever seeking information and heeding suggestions which would tend to produce a finer stock. He employed about sixty men, all of whom were known to him personally and he was ever ready to give them the benefit of his experience and success. The citizens of Framingham knew Mr. Whittier as a gentle, quiet, unassuming man, and the entire community was shocked at the news of his death. As





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tribute to the esteem in which he was held, many of the places of business suspended work during the hours of his funeral, and all who could, attended the service.

Mr. Whittier took a keen interest in the civic affairs of Framingham and although he, in no sense of the word, was a seeker for public office, he was ever ready to promote any project which tended to aid the general welfare of the community. He was a most considerate employer and was personally interested in the sorrows and cares of those under him. His devotion as a husband and father was most apparent and there were many among his acquaintances who could testify to his goodness of heart.

Mr. Whittier married October 1, 1896, Elizabeth V. Ricker, born March 7, 1863, at Dover, Maine, a daughter of Harris and Lydia Pettengill (Turner) Ricker. Harris Ricker was born at Sanford, Maine, in 1818, and died July 26, 1900. He married Lydia Pettengill Turner, who was born at Turner, Maine, in 1823, and died in March, 1871. On her paternal and maternal side, she traces her ancestry to two



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soldiers in the Revolution and by virtue of this connection is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution.

William Benjamin and Elizabeth V. (Ricker) Whittier were the parents of the following children: (1) Herbert B., born July 11, 1898, died June 10, 1899. (2) Mary Louise, born September 15, 1899, married John Harrison Davis and now resides in Brooklyn, New York. (3) Emily, born February 18, 1901, High School Librarian. (4) Ruth, born September 2, 1904, now engaged as Dietitian at the Amesbury Hospital, Amesbury, Massachusetts.

*"A good man has gone but his memory will abide to cheer those left behind in the struggle of life."*







